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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

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SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours: 7 to 10 A. M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Office over Uhlendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

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MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

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MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

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DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

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REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

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PROF. C. E. BALFOUR, teacher of instrumental and vocal music. Address box 332, **Massillon. Resid** ne corner of Akron and State streets.

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JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

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Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for blind, bleeding or itching piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coons, Maysville, Ky., says: "Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering."

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says: "I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief."

We have hundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly at 50c and 1$ per box. 30-e o w

Dr. Flagg's Family Ointment

Never fails to soothe and heal cuts, burns, bruises flesh wounds, inflammation, sprains, pimples chilblains, salt rheum, chapped lips or hands frost bites, cold sores, sore nipples, and all diseases and eruptions of the skin.

YOUNG LADIES,

Dr. Flaggs Family Ointment will remove all pimples, blackheads, freckles and other blemishes from your face, leaving the skin soft, and **beautiful.** No family will be without it after testing its marvelous soothing and healing properties. Sold by Baltzly for 25 cents. 30-eow

Advertise in the Daily Independent.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

All the Occurrences of the Week.

Emma G. Frazer was the third woman in Chicago to be neutralized.

The trunk factory of Barrington & Sons, Montreal, burned. Loss, $150,000.

Two St. Paul "fairies" were touched for $514 in money and $2,575 in diamonds.

New England clubs will sign players after October 20, instead of November 1, after this year.

Jake Sharp will take a little run to Sing Sing to-morrow. He will be back in a few years.

Henry George says the Union Labor party's platform does not amount to a row of pins.

The marriage license law went into effect in Detroit yesterday. It goes hard on Toledo lovers.

The British steamer Mathew Coy has been wrecked off Cape Finistere. Ten persons were drowned.

A number of emergency men, while seizing some cattle at Arklow, Ireland, were resisted by the populace, upon whom they fired, killing one and wounding many.

About seven thousand men are idle over the window glass strike. They demand a 10 per cent. advance, which the manufacturers say they cannot give an account of the low wages paid in Belgium.

Courtney-Bubear race, a mile and a half for $1,000, at Binghampton, N. Y., resulted in favor of Courtney, he winning by a length. Time 19:35. Another match for $2,500 will take place within ten days.

BASE BALL.—Cincinnati-St. Louis game postponed, rain; Cleveland 3, Louisville 2; Chicago 5, Pittsburg 6; Detroit 7, Indianapolis 3; Chicago 4, Pittsburg 1; Athletic-Mets game postponed, rain; Philadelphia-Washington postponed, rain; New York 1, Boston 4, four innings, rain.

Tennessee went wet by 15,000 majority

Methodist Episcopal conference is in session at Fremont, O.

Capt. W. H. Henry, of Maryville, Tenn., was crushed by cars.

Hon. S. J. Randall will open the exposition at Atlanta on the 10th.

The Swedish, Danish and Norwegian troops will arrive in Chicago Sunday.

The story that Herr Most will be arested by Chicago detectives is now contradicted.

Le Sarc Bo, a Frisco Chinaman, stretched hemp for killing a fellow-rateater five years ago.

Hall's Safe and Lock factory, at Cincinnati, suffered $400 damages by fire Friday night.

A lone highwayman went through two Texas stage coaches and captured nearly $2,000.

Samuel Johnston, of Montreal, treasurer of a powder company, has defaulted with $25,000.

Bad old man Harvey was caught in Cleveland after illegally collecting pensions nineteen years.

W. S. Cray is now proprietor of the Youngstown, O., Vindicator. J. A. Caldwell has retired.

John Gist, an Ohio man, has brought suit against Hodgden & Miller's Louisville bucket shop for $31,756.25.

A Berlin capitalist writes the treasury department inquiring whether confederate bonds are redeemable.

Vodney McVeigh, arrested in Indianapolis for drunkenness, confesses that he murdered his wife ten years ago.

United States Commissioner Morrison has been granted a pension of $12 per month for services in the Mexican war.

Col. R. G. Lowe, of Galveston, has been arrested for violating the Sunday law, in publishing the News Sundays.

Two preachers in Hannibal, Mo., had a fight and were fined. One could not pay the fine and was remanded to jail.

BASE BALL.—Athletic 6, Baltimore 3; Cleveland 9, Louisville 9; Washington 1, New York 0; Detroit 2, Pittsburg 1.

Tim. Fitzsimmons, of Boston, fought and defeated Jack Stewart, of England, at Boston Friday morning, in twenty-one rounds.

Officials of the Indiana lunane asylum are accused of fatally scalding Patient Albert McGarrighy in the bath and trying to hush it up.

The Louisville exposition closed Saturday.

The Salvation Army is broken up in Georgia.

Negroes and whites in Mississippi are on the outs.

Reed's livery stable at Kent, O., burned. Loss $200.

Socialism is spreading among the English miners.

Michael Ryan was killed by a tramp at Upland, Ind.

George Choate, recently hazed at Williams college, is dying.

Judge J. S. Conklin, aged seventy-two, Sydney, O., died.

There were 18,777 applications at the pension bureau last month.

London Methodists are furthering mission work a la Salvation Army.

SUNDAY BASE BALL.—Cincinnatis 8, St. Louis 2; Brooklyn 7, Mets 2.

Five Kokomo, Ind., business houses conflagrated Sunday. Loss, $7000.

Miss Bertha Openheimer, of Philadelphia, died suddenly from fright during.

Harry Linden, actor, is dead in New York. He was a Fort Wayneite.

Little son of Rebecca Miller perished in his burning home at Lancaster, O.

Hon. Thomas A. Armstrong, editor of the National Tribune, Pittsburg, is dead.

William Crawford was struck by an Air Line train at Indianapolis and killed.

At Evansville, Ind., Ora Bethel and William Groves, a Chicago broker, eloped.

The French press is satisfied with Germany's decision in the frontier matter.

Jesse White fatally shot Butler Evans at Sciotoville, O., to satisfy an old grudge.

The United States cutter Bear has seized one English and two American sealing vessels.

United States church congress of the Episcopalians will convene at Louisville, October 18.

The pneumatic dynamite gun in New York fired eleven cartridges in ten minutes accurately over a mile.

At Union Hill, N. J., a collision between Anarchists and police occurred. The reds got the worst of it.

Joe Adams, colored, confessed the murder of S. F. Looney, and was promptly lynched at Nacogdoches, Tex.

Ten thousand persons attended the mass-meeting on Tower Hill, London, to express sympathy for Ireland.

Theobald Bicker, of Hamilton, was fatally shot by a cane-gun in the hands of two careless bystanders, Sunday.

The 600-barrel agitator at the Titusville, O., oil-works, agitated the citizens by exploding. No one hurt.

Samuel Johnson, defaulting treasurer of the Hamilton, Ont., Powder company, committed suicide after his arrest.

Eight hundred miners at Springfield are out. They demanded an advance of sixty-seven and a half cents per ton.

Wife of Robert Arnold, near Middleport, O., died from her husband's kicking and abuse. This way, White Caps!

American Tube and Iron company, of Youngstown, and the Knights of Labor have made up their differences.

Robert Davis, of Sale Creek, Tenn., has confessed the murder of his wife by striking her with a bed slat while she was asleep.

Rev. Dr. Newton, while preaching at Washington was applauded for saying the Anarchists ought to have hanged long ago.

George Williams, known as the "Palmer house robber," and "diamond swallower," has been pinched in St. Louis for lifting silk.

Sands Hopkins, a Kansas City millionaire, will take a cowboy pugilist to Europe with him to whip any man slighting Hopkins.

At Paris, Ky., Mr. Charlton Alexander sold $40,000 worth of fat cattle to Goldsmith Brothers, for shipment to England.

John M. Reynolds, an Atchison, Kan., editor, attempted to shoot Governor Martin. A policeman grabbed his revolver just in time.

Two non-partisan papers, the Free Lance and the Sentinel, made their introductory bow to the Kokomo, Ind., people October 1.

A dispatch from Escanaba, Mich., says a work train on the Soo road was derailed by a cow, and the conductor and a brakeman killed.

Henry Clements, of Millersburg, O., a preacher, blew his head off because it didn't furnish sufficient ideas to attract an audience.

The weather crop bulletin, sent out weekly by the signal service, has been discontinued until the beginning of the next crop year.

Cincinnati Anarchists are going to circulate lists for subscriptions to a fund for the assistance of the condemned Chicago Anarchists.

Rev. H. M. Keck, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Cedarville, O., late of New Jasper, has confessed to the charge of petit larceny.

The eminent English divine, Dr. Joseph Parker, preached from the Plymouth church pulpit Sunday to the largest audience since H. W. Beecher's death.

Hog cholera is ravaging the north part of Howard county, Indiana. Over $3,000 worth of animals have already died, and the disease is not checked.

At Steubenville, O., Willian O'Brien, aged nineteen, stole his last ride on the cars. It was the fourth anniversary of his father's death in the same manner.

The building trades council of Chicago has decided to order a strike on the Haymarket theater unless the employers agree to discharge all non-union men.

Three Snyder brothers found a hollow tree full of money last week at Akron, O., and they treated the entire town with a corporation drunk and had a bag of money left.

A. W. Dennis, president of the Olentangy club, Mt. Gilead, O., must go to jail ten days and pay $5 a day for board while there. He violated the prohibition ordinance.

The wife of Robert Arnold, living two miles from Middleport, O., died Saturday from the effect of injuries from her husband's kickings and beatings. She was enciente.

Hon. N. D. Niles, of Nicholasville, Ky., acknowledged the breach of the peace before a justice and heeled the justice and healed the breach with $10. Col. Baldwin will follow the example.

William M. Greene, formerly vice president and general manager of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad, has been made assistant to President M. E. Ingalls, of the Big Four.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton has sued to enjoin brokers Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, from transfering 4,500 shares of Dayton & Michigan stock, worth at par $225,000, wrongfully taken from the railroad company by H. S. Ives & Co. A decree is asked requiring the brokers to surrender the stock to the railroad company.

King Malietoa, of Samoa, is a prisoner on a German gunboat.

Russia has reduced the Odessa garrison to its normal strength.

Hague & Co.'s furniture house, Denver, burned. Loss $150,000.

Eleck Morris, a colored murderer of Georgia, is being chased by dogs.

Two Dallas negroes robbed Lon Barlow and outraged his affianced, Miss Julia Walker.

Dunlap & McCanca, Richmond, Va., millers, assigned, securing local creditors for $140,000.

Rev. Father McTigh, a Pittsburg Catholic priest, has been chosen as principal of a public school.

The schooner City of Green Bay ran ashore near South Haven, Mich. Six of the crew are missing.

Four more cases of cholera have developed among the passengers of the steamer Alesia on Hoffman island.

William O'Brien claims to have seen a cipher letter from the crown authorities showing a plot against Harrington.

New York Socialists and Anarchists are bound to hold a meeting on Union Hill, N. J., Wednesday night. A reception of the Haymarket tragedy in Chicago is imminent.

William Welch, an eccentric lawyer, has been arrested in Minneapolis for libeling Postmaster General Vilas. Welch ran a paper at Madison, Wis., in which he scored the postmaster general frequently.

BASE BALL.—Metropolitan 6, Brooklyn 1; St. Louis 7, Louisville 6; Cleveland 7, Cincinnati 2; New York 7, Washington 3; Philadelphia 3, Boston 0; Detroit 10, Pittsburg 5; Chicago 8, Indianapolis 2; Canton 10, Columbus 5; Champaign Clippers 12, Lafayette 5.

Business houses worth $100,000 have gone up in smoke in Payne, O.

Bond offerings at Washington have fallen off two-thirds during the week.

Texas race war is over. Two colored men were killed in Sunday's conflict.

Harry Hill's place in New York has closed after defying the police thirty-four years.

Six Missouri Bald Knobbers were sentenced to hard labor from two months to a year.

John Bright condemns compulsory vaccination, and predicts the failure of the system.

John Marrs, aged ten, son of the New Albany chief of police, was killed by the cars Thursday.

John Kettler, of Cowan, Ind., surprised the doctors by living with his fourth vertebra broken.

The G. A. R. encampment yesterday decided in favor of Columbus, O., for the next annual meeting.

Some underground genius has gone to bed and turned down Bellevue's gas well to an eight-inch flame.

Some dynamite rascal partially wrecked the house of Randall Davis, at Danville, Ky., Thursday night.

An electrical company with $1,000,000 capital will manufacture the Todd telephones at Indianapolis.

Reported that Herr Most will be arrested in New York and taken to Chicago for aiding the Haymarket conspiracy.

F. M. Severance, cashier of the defunct Farmers' bank, of Fayetteville, N. Y., has been arrested for embezzling $50,000.

Kenton, O., burglars sequestered $800 and shot a small boy through the arm. Boy and money belonged to Dan Vermillion.

The whaler Mary G. Curran, with Capt. George W. Dyer and a crew of seventeen men, is feared to have been lost off Hatteras.

A cry of fire caused a panic in the Grand opera house, New York. No one was hurt, but the crank who caused the alarm was caught.

A suit has been brought against the mayor of Haverhill, Mass., to test the clause in the civil service laws giving preference to Union soldiers.

Joseph Hauter, aged fourteen, heroically saved two small boys from a wet grave at Fremont, O., at the risk of occupying one himself.

Louis Dunseth, local manager of the Central Union Telephone company, at Lafayette, Ind., is in jail on four indictments for overcharging.

The latest victim of the Turner-Sowder feud is young T. H. Monroe, shot in the back by some cowardly sneak of that clique at Yellow creek, Ky.

The woodcock and champagne banquet which George Francis Train proposed giving the condemned Anarchists has been prohibited by the officials.

John Swinton has declined to run for secretary of state on the New York Socialistic ticket. J. Edward Hall, a Knight of Labor, was nominated in his place.

David Boll, near Memphis, Ind., tried to set the water in his spring on fire with a match. A flames several feet high demoralized his face and his whiskers.

New Albany officials won't allow the experts to examine the city books unless the officials are there to see. Experts sigh for solitude and Judge Ferguson will decide.

Slight earthquake in Cuba and Greece.

Nashville's new opera house has opened.

King John, of Abyssinia, has declared war against Italian troops.

Maryland Knights of Labor are fighting against the Democratic nominee for governor.

Ah Foo, of Greenfield, Mass., a Chinaman, has been arrested for debauching little girls.

New York police are bound to prevent the proposed meeting of Anarchists at Union Hill.

Chicago will construct a water tunnel four miles long and eight feet in diameter, to cost $600,000.

Chicago Anarchists' counsel expect to get their case before the United States supreme court this week.

"Society to Protect Personal Liberty" has been formed in Detroit. It is another name for Socialists.

Official returns show the majority against the prohibition amendment in Tennessee to be 25,778.

BASE BALL.—Metropolitan 10, Brooklyn 4; Baltimore 6, Athletic 3; St. Louis 13, Louisville 9; Indianapolis 2, Chicago 1; Chicago 6, Indianapolis 5; New York 6, Washington 3; Philadelphia 6, Boston 3; Pittsburg 7, Detroit 4; Canton 4, Columbus 2.

THE KNIGHT'S IN SESSION.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Meeting Being Taken Up Entirely to the Discussion of the Admission of Certain Delegates—Michael Davitt Arrives and Makes an Addres.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 6.—It was preceding 9 o'clock this morning when Grand Master Workman Powderly called to order the second day's session of the general assembly. Some of the delegates wearied with the late discussions and conferences of the previous night, had overslept themselves and there were a good many vacant seats for the first hour. Prior to the resumption of the debate upon the admission of Delegate Buchanan, it was announced that the local assemblies attached to District Assembly 24, of Chicago, which has been suspended on account of alleged non-payment of dues, had been reinstated by Mr. Powderly. An investigation have developed the fact that the suspensions were warranted and based upon a misunderstanding.

Buchanan was then given the floor and made a vigorous speech in his own behalf. He was interrupted at 11 o'clock by a motion to suspend the secret session for the purpose of listening to an address from Michael Davitt, who arrived here late last night and was in conference with Mr. Powderly until after midnight.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and the one-armed patriot was escorted into the hall by Thomas O'Reilly and Ralph Beaumont amidst vociferous cheering. When he reached the platform the delegation, at the suggestion of Chairman Powderly, rose to its feet and gave "three times three." In broken tones Mr. Davitt thanked the assembly for its greeting, and proceeded to deliver a lengthy address upon the Irish question and its relation to the laboring classes of the world. He expressed the hope that the sympathy of the knights with the cause of Ireland which had been manifestly so enthusiastically could find official expression in potent words. The Irish people were engaged in a struggle of labor against monopoly. Its chief labor was agricultural, and its people, through the medium of an Irish parliament, sought to make the land laws of the country and to substitute the principles of agrarian justice for the present system of landed robbery.

In this effort they were in harmony with the fundamental principles of the Knights of Labor, and their struggle had borne good fruit to the cause of labor throughout the world by direct attention to the great economic questions of the day. Even in this country public attention had been drawn to the danger of allowing some of the infamous systems of the old country to creep in and alien landlords and railroad conspirators experienced more trouble than formerly in plucking away the people's patrimony. The struggle between the classes and masses in Ireland was but a counterpart of the battles which were being fought in the cause of industrial humanity in every land under the sun. The principal effort at present was to stem the tide afforded emigration from Ireland, for at the rate that the population was leaving its shores the race would be driven out in the lifetime of the present generation.

The bulk of the Irish labor was being driven to this country, and it came here in an impoverished condition. As a result the Irish immigrants were compelled to seek employment in the sea board cities where they came into direct competition with American labor, and consequently interfere with the exports of the Knights of Labor. It was little wonder that the feeling was growing that an hereditary land owning aristocracy, whether in this country or abroard, was an evil that boded ill and was pregnant with danger to the industrial classes. A victory for monopoly in Ireland would stiffen the backs of the enemies of labor in this country, while the township of the Irish people would strengthen the efforts of labor organizations throughout the world.

Mr. Davitt continued in this strain for nearly an hour, being repeatedly interrupted by applause, which continued for several minutes when he sat down.

MORE INDIAN TROUBLES.

THE CROW INDIANS MAKE A RAID UPON THE PIEGANS.

Five Troops of Cavalry Sent to Quiet the Hostile Red Skins—Cause of the Trouble. The Government Surprised Over the Seizure of Samoa By Germany.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—A dispatch from Acting Adjt. Gen. Vincent at St. Paul has been received at the war department through Gen. Terry, stating that a number of Crow Indians had just returned to their agency in Montana, from a raid on the Piegans had fired into the agency buildings and were defiant and hostile. The agent was unable to arrest them with the Indian police and requested that the military be sent. Two troops of cavalry were immediately dispatched from Fort Custer, but they found the condition of affairs more serious than was expected and were unable to effect the arrest of the Indians. The department commander was appealed to for instructions. In forwarding the dispatch Gen. Terry makes the following indorsement:

"I find it difficult to understand this action of the Crows. They have always been well disposed and well behaved except in respect to their feuds with other tribes. In our Sioux troubles they were faithful and efficient allies. Moreover, arrests for the same offense that is charged now have been made hitherto without difficulty and no trouble has followed. I fear that there may be some cause for the present excitement that is not disclosed by the foregoing dispatch, and think that it would be the best policy to delay attempts to make arrest until the excitement shall have abated. I suggest also that it would be well if in the meantime the Indian bureau should send to the agency one of its most capable and trusted inspectors to examine and report upon the situation. I have instructed the commanding officer at Fort Custer to confine the action of the troops until further orders to the protection of the agent, his employes and the agency property."

It is surmised that the trouble arose from an attempt by the agent to prevent the Indians from having their sun dance when they were in a state of frenzy, following their victorious campaign against their old time foes, the Piegans. Five troops of cavalry are now at the post. No attempt will be made to arrest the Indians until they shall have quieted down.

Surprised Over the Seizure of Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—A report by mail from the American consul general at the Samoan Islands is expected to reach the department of state in a few days, concerning the reported deposition of King Malietoa by Germany. The department is surprised to learn through the published dispatches that the German commodore has gone to the length of declaring war and overthrowing the government, particularly as negotiations have been progressing during the past year between England, Germany and the United States looking to a joint agreement to maintain an autonomous native government on the islands.

Bond Offerings.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The offerings of bonds to the government continue light and it is now thought that the balance of the $14,000,000 called for by the circular of September 22 will not be secured by the 8th inst. It is, therefore, likely that the period fixed for the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund may be extended a few days, or that Secretary Fairchild may decide to allow the offer to remain open indefinitely until the required amount shall have been obtained. Yesterday's offerings aggregated $168,850, of which $154,400 were four and one-half per cents and $14,450 four per cents.

Narrow Escape From a Calamity.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The gallantry and presence of mind of a stalwart street car driver saved a dozen women passengers from a horrible death yesterday at the Division street crossing of the Chicago & Northwestern railway. As usual, when the car neared the crossing, the conductor jumped off and ran ahead to the tracks. He saw no sign of danger, and signaled the driver to cross. The moment the car was fairly on the tracks a passenger train came rapidly around a curve just above it. The flagman waved his flag and yelled and then let down the gates, hemming the car in on the tracks. The conductor made an unsuccessful attempt to force the horses back. Just as the engine was almost upon them the driver, Patrick McKeow, struck the horses a powerful blow and they jumped forward, clearing the tracks and breaking down the gate. The conductor, Charles Stotzen, was knocked down and seriously injured, but the car and its occupants were landed safe and sound beyond the reach of the swift moving train.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Volunteer left for Marblehead yesterday morning by way of Hell Gate. From Bay Ridge to the time the sloop got out of hearing she was made the recipient of salutes of all kinds.

UTAH COMMISSION REPORT

THREE OF THE MEMBERS FILE THEIR PAPERS AT WASHINGTON.

Some Interesting Statistics on the Great Mormon Question—The Beneficial Effects of the Edmunds Bill—Annual Report From Wyoming Territory.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—G. L. Godfrey, A. B. Williams and Arthur L. Thomas, constituting a majority of the Utah commission, have filed with the secretary of the interior the annual report of the commission on the affairs of that territory. A memorandum at the close of the document states that Commissioners Carlton and McClernand, dissenting from many of the views expressed therein, did not sign the report. The population of the territory is estimated at 200,000, a gain of nearly 60,000 since 1880. The valuation of the property assessed in the territory is given as $35,065,802. The prosperity of the past seven years, says the report, has been equal to that of any former period in the history of the territory. The leading cities and towns and many of the smaller communities show a steady and gratifying growth.

On April 1 of the present year the total Mormon population in the territories of Utah, Idaho, Arizona, Wyoming and New Mexico and the states of Nevada and Colorado, was 192,733 officially classed as follows: Three first presidents, eleven apostles, sixty-five patriarchs, 6,141 seventies, 3,723 high priests, 13,141 elders, 2,423 priests, 2,497 teachers, 6,854 deacons and 81,285 members. In the territory of Utah the total church population is 152,297, and the number of children under eight years of age was 46,984. Since the death of John Taylor the government of the church has rested upon the quorum of the twelve apostles, of which Wilford Woodruff is president. He is now the virtual head of the church. The Mormon church, continues the report, teaches its members not to enter the territorial courts to settle their difficulties. It has provided a system of courts within the church. First, there is a ward court presided over by a bishop counsellor. They are empowered to try all minor cases both of a temporal and spiritual nature, and to set in judgment upon transgressors. From this court appeals may be taken to the stake court and then to the "first presidency" or "apostle quorum," which is a court of last resort and exclusive jurisdiction. The tithings for 1886 amounted to $540,000. The building of the Salt Lake temple which was commenced in 1853, has already cost millions of dollars and will not be completed for years to come. The people, the report says, are very tenacious of their rights and persistently claim they are persecuted. The Mormon strength is estimated at 55,000.

These men own of the assessed property of the territory nearly one-third, exclusive of railroad property. The different religious denominations have sixty-two churches. The Methodist denomination has the largest numbering twenty-six, Presbyterians eighteen, Catholics six, and so decreasing through five other societies. These several churches have established and control eighty-seven schools with an aggregate of 6,668 pupils, and 230 teachers. Since the passage of the Edmunds' law in 1882, 541 persons have been indicted for unlawful cohabitation; 280 of these were convicted. The number convicted of polygamy was fourteen. Many of the persons indicted have fled to escape arrest. In the enforcement of the law the report says the present officers of the Federal courts in Utah are entitled to special commendation, and this should also include the late able prosecuting attorney. The National laws relating to bigamy and polygamy have been in effective operation for about three years. Standing face to face the leaders and their obedient followers have made no concession, and the issue is squarely maintained, between assumed revelations and the laws of the land. The first annual election under the act of congress, prescribing registration oath for voters, was held on August 1 of this year, and resulted as follows: The Mormons elected ten councillors and twenty-one members; the Liberals or non-Mormons elected two councillors and three members. The total vote cast was 16,961.

On the subject of the movement for statehood the report says that in June last a convention was held for the purpose of adopting a constitution on which to demand admission to the Union. The constition, adopted with great unanimity, declares bigamy and polygamy to be misdemeanors and fixes punishment. It also provides that no further legislation shall be required to make or define those offences and proclaim the separation of church and state. The instrument is silent as to the offense of unlawful cohabitation. The non-Mormons declined to recognize or join in the proceedings of the convention. The Mormons claim that having taken this action the people ought not to be longer denied a voice in the conduct of their own affairs and in the selection of their officers. In the election which followed, upon the adoption of this constitution, the non-Mormons refused to vote, and the monogamian Mormons cast 13,195 votes in its favor. Only 500 votes being cast against it.

The commission regards this state movement as an effort to free the Mormon church from the toils which the firm attitude of the government and the energetic course of the Federal officers have thrown around them and opposes its consummation. During the past year the names of sixty-seven men have been reported to the commission as having entered into polygamy. The commission renews its recommendation of last year except such as were enacted into laws at the last session of congress. The commission also recommends that authority be conferred upon the governor of the territory to appoint the following county officers: Selectmen, clerks, assessors, recorders and superintendents of district schools. In conclusion the commission submits that in its opinion the results which have followed from the passage of the Edmunds act has been very beneficial to the territory.

Chicago's New Water Tunnel.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The city engineer is about to advertise for bids for the construction of the new water tunnel, extending four miles into the lake. The tunnel will be eight feet in diameter, four miles in length, and will cost about $600,000, and will have a capacity of 100,000,000 gallons daily. It will be the largest water tunnel yet constructed by the city, and have almost as great a capacity as both the others. The cost of the necessary engines will be about a half million dollars. It is expected work will be commenced on this great undertaking this fall, and it will be even then full three years before a gallon of water can be pumped.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10.

OUR NAVY IN THE WEST.

Heroic Blue Jackets Who Made the Fiercest Bombardment of the War.

A Fleet Annihilated in the Presence of Thousands of Spectators—Memphis Taken—The Battles of Iuka and Corinth. Desperate Fighting Clears the Way to Vicksburg.

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What is known in history as "the western campaign of 1862-63" had for its object the conquest of the valley of the Mississippi and the occupation of the line of river and railway communications, whereby the eastern portion of the Confederacy was to amply supplied from the fertile resources of Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. At the very beginning of the war the paramount importance of the Mississippi river was recognized by the military and political leaders on both sides. It irrigated an area of thirteen hundred thousand square miles, or six times as large as the empire of France, received the waters of fifty-seven navigable streams and washed the shores of ten different states. Its possession by the north gave to the Confederacy compact. Its loss would close the only avenue of constant communication with the outside world, and shut off the vast beef growing territory from which the southern armies derived their cattle. Hence the seizure by the Confederates at an early day of such important positions along the river as Columbus, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

In preceding articles it has been shown how, with the fall of Columbus, Forts Henry and Donelson and the evacuation of Nashville, the first line of Confederate defenses was shattered and the enemy were forced to form a second line with their left resting on the Mississippi at Fort Pillow, the center at Corinth and the right at Chattanooga. In retiring from Columbus, Gen. Polk, who was in command of the Confederates, sent the principal portion of his army to reenforce Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who was then falling back from Nashville, and removed his stores and guns, 140 in number, forty-five miles down the river to Island No. 10.

ISLAND NO. 10.

This position, by reason of its natural advantages, was regarded as the chief barrier to the progress of the Federals down the Mississippi. Although but a mile long and a half mile wide, it is so situated in a sharp bend of the river as to command the approach for miles and to be susceptible of the strongest kind of fortifications. The town of New Madrid, which is located on the upper or northern portion of the bend, was also occupied by a Confederate force of 5,000 troops under command of Gen. McCown. The distance around the bend was about thirty miles, whereas the distance across the peninsula from Tiptonville below to the island did not exceed five miles; hence it was calculated by the Confederates that, even if the Federals obtained possession of the Missouri side of the river, including New Madrid and Point Pleasant, the communication by water to Tiptonville, and thence by land across the bend to Island No. 10, would still remain intact.

ISLAND NO. 10.

By direction of Gen. Halleck, Gen. Pope, in order to invest the place, began a movement with an army of 30,000 men from Commerce, Mo., and on the 3d of March he arrived in front of New Madrid. Finding that the town was defended by strong earthworks armed with heavy artillery, in addition to a number of Confederate gunboats anchored along the shore and that there could be no protected advance, he ordered his troops into camp until seige guns could be received from Cairo. Meanwhile, Col. Plummer with several regiments of infantry, some cavalry and a field battery, was sent to occupy Point Pleasant, twelve miles below on the Missouri shore. It was a hazardous undertaking, because the banks along which it was necessary for the troops to pass were commanded by the enemy's gunboats night and day. The march was finally completed, however, and a sufficient number of rifle pits were dug in a few hours to accommodate his little force. Guns were so planted as to present but a small mark, and when the next morning a couple of transports were descried struggling up the river with supplies for the fortifications, they were astonished by a storm of round shot and rifle balls that drove them back in confusion. The blockade of the Mississippi was thus effectually established at this point, and no more boats afterward attempted to pass on a mission to Island No. 10.

CAPTURE OF NEW MADRID.

The siege guns from Cairo arrived on March 11, and on the following night two redoubts were constructed and the guns placed in battery within 800 yards of the main works of the enemy in such a manner as to command both them and the river for some distance above. Within thirty-six hours from the time when these massive pieces of ordnance were in storage in Cairo they were ready for a baptism by fire at New Madrid.

In the early morning light of the 13th the Confederates, surprised by the sudden appearance of these works, felt of their strength with the pickets, but were still further amazed by the answering boom of thirty-two pounders hurling shot and shell far within their lines. Artillery now replied to artillery, the gunboats participating, and the cannonade continued vigorously all day. Night came without advantage to either side, save that one of the Federal guns had been disabled. But as it came it was followed by one of those sudden and severe tempests peculiar to the southwest, in which all the passionate violence of nature seems to break loose. The rain fell in torrents, the lightning only served to make the darkness more intense, and the roar of thunder was incessant. At early dawn the Federals reopened fire, but it met with no response, nor were there any signs of the foe. A reconnoitering party cautiously advancing, clambered over the Confederate intrenchments; not a soul was to be seen. Forts and town—all were deserted. Soldiers, citizens, negroes—all were gone. No; two men were found soundly asleep. The evacuation had been so silently conducted that they were not disturbed. Large stores of provisions and ammunition were abandoned. Suppers were left upon the tables untouched. The private baggage of the officers and the knapsacks of the men incumbered the tents. Candles were found burning. The larger guns were spiked, but so imperfectly in the hurry of evacuation that the spikes were removed in a few hours. Thirty-three cannon, several thousand stand of arms, magazines stored with the material of war, tents for an army of 10,000 men and a large number of horses, mules and wagons fell into the hands of the victors. This achievement was gained with a loss by the Union troops of but fifty-one killed and wounded. The Confederate loss is unknown.

THE BLUE COATS AT WORK.

On Saturday, the day after the evacuation of New Madrid, Admiral Foote moved down the river with eight gunboats, ten mortar boats and a large number of tugs and transport steamers, it being believed that the great battle for the possession of the Mississippi was to be fought at Island No. 10, after the subjugation of which the fleet could sweep the river almost unimpeded to New Orleans. The fortifications of the island and on the main land were of a formidable character, and so constructed that the gunboats could not come within range of one without being subjected to a concentrated fire from the others.

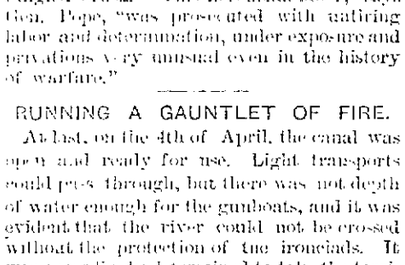
ADMIRAL FOOTE.

On the morning of March 16 the bombardment was begun at a distance of two miles and a half, and it continued day after day for three weeks. Tons of iron were hurled into the Confederate works, but without producing any apparent impression. On the 1st of April Gen. Beauregard telegraphed to the war department at Richmond that the bombardment had continued fifteen days, in which time the enemy had thrown 3,000 shells, expending about 100,000 pounds of powder with the result of one man killed and none seriously wounded. "Every day," says a southern history of the war, "the mortars continued to loom and the cannon of the island replied with dull, sullen roar, vesting shot and temper strike. The very birds became accustomed to the artificial thunder, and alighted upon the branches of the trees overhanging the mortars in the sulphurous smoke." It is only necessary for one to realize the sublime poetry of war to imagine the action of these monsters thundering at once, the air filled with smoke clouds, the gunboats belching out destruction, the shells screaming through the air with unearthly sounds, and the distant guns of the enemy sending their solid shot above and around the cloud, dashing the water up in glistening columns and jets of spray.

Finding that it was impossible to capture the position with artillery, Gen. Halleck ordered Gen. Pope to ascertain if it were possible to construct a road along the western bank of the river through the swamps and erect batteries opposite the island that could cooperate with the fleet. The Federal engineers declared that the plan was not feasible, whereupon a Union resident of New Madrid suggested that a steamboat canal might be cut across the promontory. The thought was at once adopted, and steamers and light draught boats were sent down from Cairo with the necessary implements to prosecute the work. The distance to be traversed by the canal was twelve miles; its width was to be fifty feet and its depth not less than four and a half feet. One half of its length was to be cut through heavy timber. The remainder of the canal ran through stagnant, swampy bayous filled with tangled brush. "This herculean labor," says Gen. Pope, "was prosecuted with maltring labor and determination, under exposure and privations very unusual even in the history of warfare."

RUNNING A GAUNTLET OF FIRE.

At last, on the 4th of April, the canal was open and ready for use. Light transports could pass through, but there was not depth of water enough for the gunboats, and it was evident that the river could not be crossed without the protection of the ironclads. It was accordingly determined to take the terrible risk of running the batteries, and the gunboat Carondelet, Capt. Walker, was chosen as the pioneer. The boat was strengthened by every contrivance that could be devised. The most vulnerable parts were shielded with rolls of surplus chains, the decks were covered with a layer of heavy planks, and a large bawser was wound around the pilot house up to the window. The crew were provided with hand grenades, and hose for throwing hot water were attached to the boilers for the purpose of repelling boarders. A large coal barge laden with compact bundles of hay was also taken in tow on the side exposed to the batteries. The machinery was so adjusted as to permit the escape of steam through the wheelhouse and thus avoid the usual puffing in its passage through the pipes. The night was all that could be desired; the atmosphere hazy and the start was made. For the first half mile all went well. Suddenly the soot in the chimneys took fire and the flame in their tops aroused the Confederate encampments. Signal rockets were instantly sent up, the long roll sounded, and one of the batteries opened on the dim apparition drifting by, almost within point blank range. Shot now followed shot in rapid volleys from more than a hundred guns, and further concealment being out of the question orders were given to the engineers to drive the boat with all possible speed. As if the hand of Providence were directing, a storm now burst in all its fury, and amid vivid flashes of lightning and peals of thunder, through rain and darkness and



GUNBOAT CARONDELET.

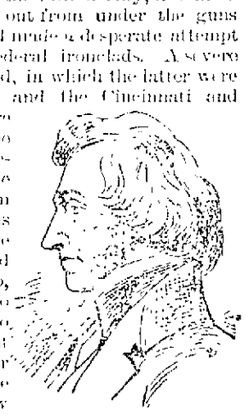
showers of shot and shell, the Carondelet pushed rapidly down the river, and in twenty minutes, aided by a swift current and a full head of steam, she had run the gauntlet of batteries, and at 1 o'clock was safely anchored at New Madrid.

By preconcerted arrangement, if the boat escaped six heavy guns were to be fired to announce the fact, and when the terrible anxiety of those who had been left behind was relieved by the majestic echoes that rolled across the water the scene is described as one such as earth seldom witnesses. "The men embraced each other, sang, danced, shouted and sent back an answering salute; and the admiral, the heroic Admiral Foote, noblest of the noble, who never commenced an enterprise without looking to God for guidance, glided away from the throng with tears of gratitude to give thanks to God in his closet, where he was daily wont to commune with his maker."

On the night of the 6th the gunboat Pittsburg followed the example of the Carondelet with similar success, and under their protection, the next day, transports laden with troops passed through the canal. The Confederates now thought only of escape; they were surrounded and further resistance was hopeless. On the morning of the 8th Gen. Mackall, who was in command, sent in a flag of truce offering to surrender. Three generals, seven colonels, seven regiments, several battalions of infantry, five companies of artillery, twenty-four cannon, several thousand stand of small arms, large magazines stored with munitions of war, and an immense number of tents, horses and wagons were among the spoils. In addition to these the batteries on shore, armed with seventy heavy rifled guns, varying in size from 32 to 100 pounders, four steamers and a floating battery fell into the hands of the Federals. In this great achievement the latter did not lose a man on land or water.

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Four days after the surrender of Island No. 10, the squadron steamed down the river to attack Fort Pillow, eighty miles below. Meanwhile the battle of Shiloh had been fought on the 6th and 7th of April, and events indicated an impending conflict at Corinth. Gen. Pope was therefore directed to repair at once with his forces to Pittsburg Landing, leaving only two regiments with the fleet, which by reason of the impaired health of Commodore Foote was now transferred to the command of Capt. C. H. Davis. On the 10th of May, a Confederate flotilla came out from under the guns of Fort Pillow and made a desperate attempt to destroy the Federal ironclads. A severe engagement ensued, in which the latter were roughly handled, and the Cincinnati and Mound City were both sunk. The Confederates likewise suffered the loss of their ram Mallory, which was run down by the St. Louis and nearly cut in two, although not so much disabled as to prevent subsequent repair. No further operations on the water were now undertaken until after the abandonment of Forts Pillow and Randolph (the latter twelve miles below), on June 4. These events were necessitated by the Confederate evacuation of Corinth, which took place on the night of May 29. Capt. Davis now proceeded down the river, and on the night of June 5 anchored within two miles of Memphis. His fleet consisted of five gunboats—the Benton, Cairo, Carondelet, Louisville and St. Louis—carrying a total of sixty-eight guns and four rams—the Monarch, Lancaster, Switzerland and Queen of the West. The latter were under the command of Col. Charles Ellet, Jr., a civil engineer of some note who had built the wire suspension bridge across the Schuylkill at Fairmount, and also that of Niagara river below the falls. He also took a prominent part in the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio and other western railroads. In the beginning of hostilities Col. Ellet had urged upon the navy department the importance of constructing rams, and, after much opposition, was appointed a colonel of engineers, and ordered to repair to the Mississippi and



COL. ELLET.

A STERN WHEEL RAM.

purchase the four steamers which he converted into these powerful vessels.

[The war records show that there were at least five commanders named Ellet or Ellett, who took part in these engagements on the Mississippi. They were: Charles Ellet, Jr., whose portrait we give; Charles Ellett, Charles Rivers Ellet, John A. Ellet and Alfred W. Ellet. It is one of the strange coincidences of the war, but adds to the difficulties of the historian in illustrating this series of war papers. Numerous portraits of all these men were secured, but as they were marked "Charles Ellet" or too often simply "Mr. Ellet," it required considerable research to positively identify Charles Ellet, Jr.]

A WONDERFUL SPECTACLE.

At daylight on the following morning, June 6, the Confederate fleet, under full head of steam, were discovered lying close to the shore. The craft were respectively known as The Little Rebel, Bragg, Beauregard, Price, Sumter, Lovell, Thompson and Van Dorn, and altogether carried twenty-eight guns. Their commanders were plain steamboat captains, and the commodore, Edward Montgomery, was likewise a river captain. The Union squadron now began to drop down the river, and the Confederates opened fire and advanced to meet them. In a few minutes they were within point blank range, and volley succeeded volley in rapid succession. The citizens of Memphis rushed by thousands to the bluffs to witness the novel scene, for directly before them, so near that individuals could be discerned, a naval battle was raging in all its fierceness. Suddenly, there steamed from a bend in the river a singular looking craft which, passing in front of the Federal flotilla, darted at full speed against the Beauregard. It was Col. Ellet's Queen of the West, and behind her quickly followed another, the Monarch. The writer, who was an eyewitness of the battle, can do no better than transcribe his description written at the time: "The destruction of the Confederate seemed to be inevitable, but just as the fatal blow was about to be given the Beauregard sheered and the Queen crashed into the Lovell, cutting her almost in two and sinking her in deep water. Now came the turn of the Beauregard. Throwing her bow around, she struck her antagonist squarely in the side just ahead of the wheelhouse, causing her to careen until the whole length of her hull was visible. A few moments more and the Queen of the West would have sunk, but making her way to the Arkansas shore she grounded there, and the lives of those on board were saved. The Price by this time had joined in the fight, and the Monarch, making a pass at her, missed; while the Beauregard, endeavoring at the same instant to strike the Monarch, likewise missed her and cut away the port wheel of the Price. The Benton now arrived and sent a shot through the boiler of the Beauregard, completing her disablement. The boats were so near each other that the sharpshooters picked off every man who exposed himself.

"Thousands of men, women and children on the bluffs watch the unequal contest. Swift ministers of destruction are flying everywhere. Now a ball drops close by the side of a gunboat, throwing the spray high in air; again you see it ricochetting along the water until it is lost to view, while here and there is a gaping rent that tells of a death wound received by one of the combatants. A thousand yards distant the Little Rebel is sinking. A shot has gone through her machinery and torn a deep hole in her side, through which the water is pouring in a torrent. Commodore Montgomery (who had changed his flag from the Van Dorn to the Little Rebel early in the action because the former contained 100,000 pounds of powder, and was practically out of the fight) had recklessly run alongside a Federal gunboat, hoping to disable her, but in a few moments finds his craft going down, and with the crew he jumps into the river and swims to the Arkansas shore. It is a running fight for miles. The Thompson lodges on the river bank, and, an exploding shell igniting her magazine, she is blown into fragments. The Bragg and Sumter, although run ashore, are captured. The Van Dorn, with her valuable cargo of stores, taken from Fort Pillow, and a transport similarly loaded, alone escape. The Confederate fleet is annihilated. The Federal squadron now come to anchor, small boats begin to ply back and forth; the transports steam up to their landings; whistles blow their hallelujahs; the men cheer; the stars and stripes wave over forty different decks, and in an hour or two the two regiments of an Indiana brigade, under command of Col. G. N. Fitch, take possession of Memphis." The Confederate loss in this battle was estimated to be 100 killed and wounded, and about 150 captured. On the Union side, Col. Ellet received a wound in the leg from which he subsequently died, and three men on the Carondelet were injured.

MOVING ON CORINTH.

We turn now to the operations on land, and the continuation of the campaign of the valley of the Mississippi. Corinth, the position to which Gen. Beauregard retired after the repulse at Shiloh, is a small village in the northeast corner of Mississippi, ninety miles east of Memphis, and about twenty miles from the Tennessee river. The Memphis and Charleston railroad runs through it from east to west, and the Mobile and Ohio railroad from south to north. It is protected on the front and flank by low swampy valleys, and stands on a long ridge in the fork of two streams. Its approaches are also heavily timbered and capable of a protracted defense.

Gen. Halleck arrived at Pittsburg Landing on April 11, 1862, a week after the battle of Shiloh, and recognizing the topographical difficulties of the situation, delayed further operations until he had concentrated an army of 120,000 bayonets. His forward movement, therefore, did not begin until April 28, but from that date until May 29 every step of his fifteen mile march to Corinth was under cover of intrenchments even more formidable than those of the enemy. Gen. Sherman, in his report made May 30, says: "My division has constructed seven distinct intrenched camps since leaving Shiloh. Hardly had we finished one camp before we were called upon to move forward and build another."

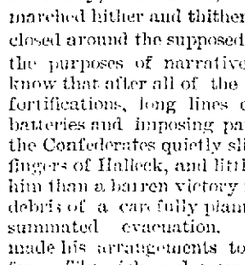
During all this time the officers and men were chafing under restraint, and when Gen. Grant recommended to the commander in chief that an attack should be made by the extreme right of the Federal line, where he believed the enemy's defenses were defective, and from which point his left might be successfully turned, the idea was scouted by Halleck with the intimation that "his (Grant's) opinions need not be expressed until they were called for." The forces of Beauregard, according to his own report at this time, aggregated about 47,000 men.

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the details of this singularly dilatory movement, or the manner in which these hundred and odd thousand troops, all impatient to get at their adversary, skirmished, reconnoitered and marched hither and thither while they slowly closed around the supposed stronghold. For the purposes of narrative it is enough to know that after all of the immense show of fortifications, long lines of intrenchments, batteries and imposing parades of artillery, the Confederates quietly slipped through the fingers of Halleck, and little more was left to him than a barren victory represented by the debris of a carefully planned and well consummated evacuation. Beauregard had made his arrangements to this end days before. The sick and wounded were sent off by railway; the heavy artillery and valuable stores were removed with equal deliberation, and detailed instructions were issued regarding the movement and subsequent march. On the 29th of May the final order was issued, which required, among other precautions, that "whenever the railroad engines whistle during the night near the intrenchments, the troops in the vicinity will cheer repeatedly, as though re-enforcements had been received;" and before daylight the last vestige of southern troops had disappeared, with the exception of a small rear guard. When at 8 o'clock in the morning the Federal troops entered the town they found only the abandoned camp sites. Beauregard continued his retreat to Tupelo, Miss., without any serious conflict and with the loss of comparatively few prisoners. The question has been well asked without satisfactory reply, "Why did not Halleck, by a rapid movement, then push forward, establish his base on the Mississippi while there was an opportunity, and thus save the life and treasure expended in the capture of Vicksburg a year later?" Meanwhile other important events were giving a new shape to the campaign.

FROM CORINTH TO IUKA.

Owing to the difficulty of subsisting an army of 100,000 men at Corinth, it was now dispersed to many points. Pope went into camp at Rienzi, Miss.; Sherman's and Hurlbut's divisions were ordered to Memphis and vicinity, and Buell moved his entire army eastward along the railroad toward Chattanooga. On July 17 Halleck himself was ordered to Washington to supersede Gen. McClellan as commander in chief. Gen. Bragg meanwhile had superseded Gen. Beauregard, and on the 22d of July, with the army of the Mississippi, numbering 35,000 men, went to Chattanooga. Gens. Van Dorn and Price were left in command of the troops then in north Mississippi, with instructions to operate against the Federals in that region, and especially to guard against their junction with Buell in Middle Tennessee. Each of these Confederate leaders commanded a force about 16,000 strong. Grant's army, though scattered and diminished by the subtraction before referred to, had possession of Corinth, but was likewise obliged to hold the railroads from that place north to Columbus, Ky., which, on account of the low water in the Tennessee, he had made his base of supplies.



MAP OF IUKA.

Matters remained comparatively quiet until about Sept. 2, when Gen. Price learned from Gen. Bragg that Rosecrans was about to move across the Tennessee and join the army of Gen. Buell. Price immediately

[Continued od third poge]

The Great Iron King's Heir.

Frederick Alfred Krupp, son and heir of the great iron king who died recently, has issued this address to his men at Essen: "To the officials and workmen of my steel works: On my return from the tomb of my never to be forgotten father, I take the first opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to all for the last honors rendered to the departed in escorting his remains to their last resting place and for the touching sympathy shown me in my bereavement. This sympathy is to me a proof of the faithful attachment to my father and a great consolation in my profound grief. It fills me with confidence that every one of you within his sphere, in remembrance of him who is no more, will assist me in performing the duties devolved on me, thereby contributing to the maintenance of the reputation which the establishment has attained by the energy and under the direction of my late father. On my part I shall consider it a sacred duty to go on working after the example and in the spirit of the deceased, and, like him, I shall deem it my first care to look after the welfare of the officials and workmen of the establishment."—Boston Transcript.

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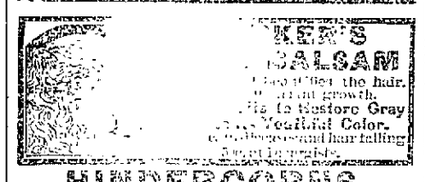

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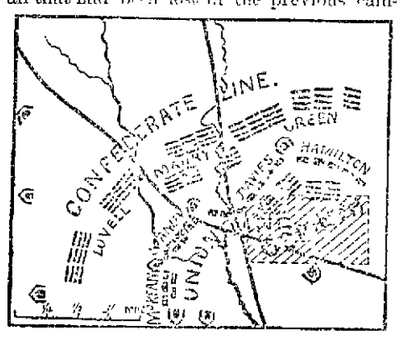
moved from Tupelo to Iuka, a point twenty-one miles east of Corinth, which he occupied without material resistance on the 14th. Learning here that Rosecrans was between the two points last named, he sent a dispatch to Van Dorn to join him, and, assuming the offensive, attack Corinth. During this interval Grant, who was watching both generals, made his preparations to destroy Price before they could concentrate, and then go back to Corinth and protect it against Van Dorn. Accordingly Rosecrans was ordered to promptly attack Iuka from the south, while Gen. Ord, who had been hurried from Bolivar, was to attack Price from the north. The plan of battle involved the crushing of the latter between an upper and nether millstone. Ord had 8,000 men and Rosecrans 9,000. Ord's column, accompanied by Grant, reached Burnsville, six miles from Iuka, on the 18th, and arrangements were made for the combined attack at 4:30 the following morning. Rosecrans, however, having been detained by the condition of the roads, sent word after midnight that he was still twenty miles distant and could not arrive before the next afternoon. Thereupon Ord was directed to remain quiet until he heard firing in the south, which would indicate the arrival of his coadjutor.

Price, who was fully aware of these movements, had posted his men in an advantageous position on a hill commanding the road, and when the head of the marching column of Rosecrans appeared, poured in a terribly destructive fire. The Federals, checked and hampered by the broken ground and dense undergrowth, were unable to deploy their full force, and in consequence were thrown into confusion and driven back with the loss of nine guns. The fighting continued until dark and was bitter and bloody. Rosecrans reported his losses at 144 killed, 598 wounded, and 40 missing; total, 782, nearly 700 of which were in Hamilton's division, which brought only 2,800 men into action. The Confederate loss, as reported by Price, was 86 killed and 408 wounded. Among the former was Gen. Henry Little, who commanded one of the divisions.

Owing to the contrary direction of the wind the sound of the firing was not heard by Gens. Grant and Ord, who were awaiting the signal on the opposite side of Iuka, and a dispatch having miscarried, the news of the battle was unknown to them until the next morning. During the night Price retreated in a southeasterly direction by the only avenue left open, and shortly afterward, on the 25th, effected a junction with Van Dorn in accordance with the agreement which had been made between them.

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

Van Dorn now decided to move rapidly upon Corinth, and if possible take the position by surprise; the ultimate object being to force Grant back into Kentucky, establish communication with Gen. Bragg and recover all that had been lost in the previous cam-



CORINTH BATTLE GROUND.

paign from Fort Henry to Corinth. The combined forces of Van Dorn and Price aggregated 22,000 men. The returns of Grant's army show that he had 48,000 effective troops, 23,000 of whom were under Rosecrans at Corinth and 12,000 under Ord at Bolivar. The forward movement of the Confederates began from Pocahontas, twenty miles northwest of Corinth, on the 1st of October, and at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 3d the two armies were confronting each other in line of battle.

Gen. Van Dorn's intention was to open the attack by an assault with Lovell's division on the left of Rosecrans, in the hope that the latter would strengthen that position by withdrawing troops from his right, whereupon Price was to swing around and make the principal assault on that weak point. Rosecrans, being apprised of the approach of the enemy, had taken a position that was defended by a line of new and strong intrenchments which had been constructed within the old fortifications, and nearer the town.

His forces consisted of two divisions of his own army under Stanley and Hamilton, and two divisions of the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Davies and McKean. Hamilton was on the right, Davies in the center and McKean on the left, with Stanley in reserve. The engagement began about 10 o'clock, when Lovell, who had the Confederate right, encountered McKean's and Davies' divisions near the outer works, penetrated a broad gap between the two and forced back the Union line to the inner redoubts. Price's corps made another attack upon Davies' division later, driving it back upon battery Robinett, where at sunset the fighting ceased for the day, Gen. Price believing that his men were not equal to further exertion owing to the fact that they had previously marched many miles without water, and were utterly exhausted. Of this incident Gen. Van Dorn says: "I saw with regret the sun sink below the horizon as the last shot of our sharpshooters followed the retreating foe into their innermost lines. One hour more of daylight and victory would have soothed our grief for the loss of the gallant dead who sleep on that lost but not dishonored field." Col. Francis Vinton Greene, of the United States army, describing the results of the day, says: "The battle had been most encouraging for the Confederate arms. Rosecrans had been driven back for a distance of about two miles, and had taken refuge in the redoubts just outside of the town. The Confederates passed the night within a few hundred yards of these redoubts, and they hoped on the morrow to complete the destruction of the Union army. This army, however, was by no means demoralized or disheartened; and during the night its position was so rearranged as to make a strong defense in the morning."

McKean's division was placed on the extreme left, south of the Memphis railroad; Stanley took post across that road to defend batteries Williams and Robinett, Davies moved to the northwest of the town and Hamilton's division formed the extreme right. Rosecrans' force of 23,000 men was, therefore, concentrated on the arc of a circle around Corinth less than two miles in length, and the prominent points of the line were defended by strong redoubts.

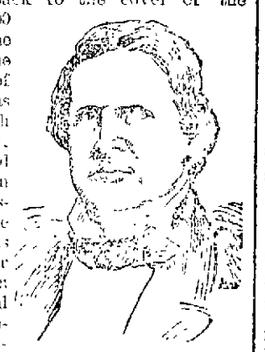
Van Dorn had also rearranged his troops during the night, Lovell being placed on the south of the Memphis railroad, Maury in front of battery Robinett and Price's corps on the left. The plan was for Gen. Herbert on the extreme left to begin action at daylight, and, pivoting on his right, swing his left down the railroad toward the town, while Maury's batteries were to open on battery Robinett.

The order was not executed, and the center becoming engaged the plan was disarranged. Some of the most desperate fighting of the war, however, followed. The troops pitted against each other were veterans, and the struggle between them was not unfrequently at close quarters. When one of the assaulting columns swept up to charge the Union center it was in the face of a fearful storm of shot and shell from the great guns in Forts Williams and Chapman, but, filling the gaps in the ranks as fast as they were made, they dashed forward on the full run. A Federal officer who was present says of the Confederates: "When our infantry opened on them they marched steadily to death with their faces averted, like men striving to protect themselves from a driving storm of hail." The assailing column pressed

FORT ROBINETT.

on and captured the battery, throwing the whole of Davies' division in confusion, but it was only for a moment. The Fifty-sixth Illinois, suddenly rising from its cover in a ravine, poured in a terrible volley, and, with a shout and counter charge, the enemy were driven from the redoubt. Gen. Rosecrans, speaking of this affair to the Army of the Cumberland, said: "Recollect that there are hardly any troops in the world that will stand a bayonet charge."

On the left there was another desperate conflict. It was essential to the success of the Confederates that they should take battery Robinett. To do this they were compelled to march across a rugged ravine, through dense thickets and over an abattis, exposed all the way to the concentrated fire of batteries Robinett and Williams. The attempt seemed audacious, and the daring was something sublime. One of Maury's brigades is in the lead, and they push forward, stumbling over the wounded and the dead. Col. W. P. Rogers, of the Second Texas, reaches the parapet, with his revolver in one hand and battle flag in the other, and for an instant it floats side by side with the flag of the Union, then the brave officer falls dead in his tracks. Another brig de swarms over the breastwork and fills the redoubt. And now a terrible hand to hand conflict ensues. Bayonets are used, muskets are clubbed, and men are even knocked down with fists. Finally the Confederates give way and hurriedly fall back to the cover of the woods. Over 200 had fallen in the assault, and the ditch in front of the redoubt was literally filled with the dead. Col. Rogers, who had been a captain in the First Mississippi Rifles in the Mexican war, was buried not far from the spot on which he fell, and his grave was inclosed by the Federals and marked with a slab to testify their admiration for his gallant charge. The battle was now comparatively ended, and by noon the Confederates were in full retreat, with Lovell's division acting as a rear guard. Rosecrans decided, however, not to begin pursuit until the next day. For this delay he was greatly blamed by Gen. Grant, but the former justified it on the ground that his men were worn out by two days of fighting and two sleepless nights of preparation, movement and march. When begun, the pursuit proved to be unavailing, and, with the exception of one or two slight affairs, the Confederates continued their march uninterrupted to Ripley and thence to Holly Springs.

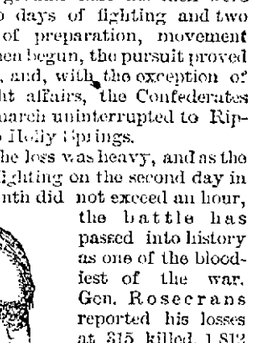

COL. ROGERS.

On both sides the loss was heavy, and as the duration of the fighting on the second day in and around Corinth did not exceed an hour, the battle has passed into history as one of the bloodiest of the war. Gen. Rosecrans reported his losses at 315 killed, 1,812 wounded and 232 missing; total, 2,359. The official returns of the Confederates give 505 killed, 2,150 wounded and 2,183 missing; total, 4,838. On the Union side Gen. Hackelman was killed and Gen. Oglesby, afterward governor of Illinois, and a number of colonels commanding regiments or brigades were wounded.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY.

These two battles—Iuka and Corinth—relieved the Army of the Tennessee from all immediate danger, and in the latter part of October Grant began his arrangements for a forward movement into the interior of Mississippi, with a view to the capture of Vicksburg.

[Brig. Gen. Pleasant A. Hackelman, killed at Corinth, was a western man of the Lincoln type. In personal appearance he resembled President Lincoln, and in mental and moral qualities the likeness was still more striking. The two were intimate personal friends before the war. In 1860 Hackelman, then one of the most prominent Republicans in Indiana, headed the delegation from that state to the Chicago convention, where he seconded the nomination of his friend Lincoln, and threw the solid vote of Indiana for the "rail splitter." At the breaking out of the war Hackelman was commissioned colonel of the Sixteenth Indiana Volunteers, and President Lincoln sought the first favorable opportunity to promote him to the grade of brigadier general. Gen. Hackelman's brigade went into the battle of Corinth with 1,097 men, of whom 463 were killed and wounded. This was the largest loss sustained by any one brigade in that engagement. Hackelman was mortally wounded in the afternoon of the first day's engagement. His last words were, "I am dying, but I die for my country. If we are victorious send my body home; if not, bury me on the field." President Lincoln telegraphed to Gen. Grant on the 8th of October: "I especially regret the death of Gen. Hackelman." Those who knew Hackelman well believe that if he had lived his would have been one of the very great names on the roll of the army.]


GEN. HACKELMAN.

A CHURCH WEDDING.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR IN ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH.

The Flowers—The Bridal Party—The Ceremony—The Reception.

Again the wedding bells of St. Timothy's church rang out last night, for the marriage of Dr. Charles F. Porter to Miss Hattie McLain Dangler, and a social event took place which had been anticipated with pleasure, for a long time, by the many friends who there assembled. After days of storm and rain, the clowds lifted just in time, and in the prettiest of gowns and the best of spirits, the social world was out last night, so that with the flowers, the music and the light, nothing more could have been asked, to make the affair pass off happily.

The church was trimmed with tropical plants arranged with such care and taste that the chancel was fairly hidden behind the banks and masses of green, relieved with flowers of delicate shades. Just behind the chancel rails were three Gothic arches and from the middle of each hung floral pendants, that in the middle being a sort of a medallion in the center of which was worked a monogram containg the letters P and D. A rod of roses indicated the seats reserved for the family, and here and there were other decorations which heightened the effect of the whole. Just at half-past 7 the curtains of the improvised vestibule were drawn, and Mrs. Dunn sat down at the organ. In a moment more they were thrown back and to Mendelsohn's march the procession moved up the aisle. Four ushers led the way, Messrs. Edward C. Merwin and James K. Peacock, and Messrs. Albert H. Coleman and Frank M. Atwater. Next came the groom, Doctor Porter, supported by his best man, Mr. William K. Atwater. Following them were Miss Mary Dangler and Mr. Charles M. Atwater. Miss Dangler wore a rich cherry silk, trimmed with cream colored brocade, and carried a bouquet of yellow roses. Last of all came the bride with her sister, Miss Grace Dangler. She wore no veil, and her hair was arranged in the simplest manner. Her dress was of cream *faille* Francais silk, with a court train. In her hand she carried a large bunch of white roses. Miss Grace had a delicate pink silk, and in her hand held roses of the same shade.

The rector of St. Timothy's, the Rev. Edward L. Kemp, read the solemn sermon of the Episcopal church, and then, as the organ broke out once more, the party left the church. The bride and groom led the way followed by Mr. William Atwater and Miss Grace Dangler, Mr. Charles M. Atwater and Miss Mary Dangler, Messrs. Coleman and Frank M Atwater, Messrs. Peacock and Merwin.

Carriages rapidly conveyed the guests to the family residence on South Hill street where the reception was held. Under a canopy of white dahlias the receiving group was formed, and greeted the friends, of whom one hundred and thirteen were present.

Few young people enjoy more universal popularity than Dr. and Mrs. Porter, and the remembrances were both numerous and handsome. It may not be improper to mention the testimonial of appreciation given by the congregation of St. Timothy's church, in the choir of which Miss Dangler long sang. It consisted of one dozen table spoons, one dozen tea spoons, one dozen desert spoons, and one dozen forks. The engraving was especially beautiful, and the present was greatly admired.

A supper was served, Mr. E. B. Bayliss being caterer, all the guests being seated at once. At half-past 10 the bride and groom left for Philadelphia, expecting to return in about a week.

Among the number present from out of town were: Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Gates, of Toledo; Mrs. W. H. Barns, of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Porter, Mrs. V. Lerch, and Mrs. Henry Kilgore, of Canal Fulton; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Morehead, Mrs. John Numan, and Mrs. Henry Foster, of Minerva; Mr. Wm. Johnston, of Fostoria; and Miss Hooven, of Norristown, Pa.

A GROWING INDUSTRY.

MASSILLON AS A FLOUR MANUFACTURING CENTER.

The Sippo Mill—Its Capacity—Its Pay Roll—Its Importance.

It is a peculiar gratification to the Massillon public to see the milling business gradually growing in importance in this city. It seems as though history were repeating itself, and the imagination can picture scenes that surpass the most prosperous Wheat City days.

The output of the Sippo mill itself is greater than that of all the mills of the old times put together, and is greater than that of any mill in Stark county. Situated in the quiet Sippo Valley, where farmers can safely take their horses, the institution has been somewhat hidden from the sight of the business world, but it has gradually grown from an old-fashioned stone mill to one of the largest in this part of the State, and the very best equipped for the business. Each year additions of some sort have been made to it, and its daily capacity is three hundred and fifty barrels of flour. That is a hundred times and more, than enough to supply Massillon, and the product finds a market in all the great cities of the United States. It seems strange to think that Stark county cannot furnish all the wheat necessary, yet it is true that other districts must often be called upon. The Sippo mill not only has a buyer on the streets of this city all the time, but at Canal Fulton it has a big warehouse and custom mill, and another at Beach City. With the aid of these auxiliary establishments, the county is pretty well scoured for wheat, and altogether employment is furnished to thirty-five men. As the Canal Fulton mill has a capacity of one hundred barrels a day, the total capacity of the concern is four hundred and fifty barrels every twenty-four hours.

Messrs. Warwick & Justus have often been asked why they did not move the Sippo mill to an apparently more favorable location, on some of the railroads. But in adding to the plant, up in the valley, they have had in view the necessity of a location where farmers could drive with perfect safety. And as they are now getting a switch to the Fort Wayne road they will soon have the double advantage of a retired situation and an outlet to a railroad.

The milling business is one in which comparatively few business people come in contact, as the transactions are principally with farmers, and on this account too many of us do not appreciate the magnitude to which it has grown. Yet there are few manufacturing establishments in the city, of half the value to the city of the Sippo mill alone. Not only is its pay roll a matter of considerable importance, but in addition to it, the vast number of country people brought into town must be thought of, through whom thousands of dollars are put into circulation, paid out for their grain.

Found at Last

Bright's disease cured by the use of Dr. Burdick's Kidney Cure. It is a positive fact that any one having kidney or liver trouble can find relief in a single bottle. One bottle is guaranteed to remove all pain from the back and hips or money refunded. With three years' experience this medicine has not failed to give entire satisfaction in every case. In cases of bloating one bottle has been known to remove fifteen pounds of water. This is not only a help but will make a perfect cure. Price 75 cents and $1.25. Sample free. For sale by Morgenthaler & Hiester, druggists, Massillon, O.
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Five thousand miners in southern and central Illinois are striking for an advance.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For full particulars, address Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Milk shake is the latest rival of soda-water. It has not found its way to Massillon yet, but the enterprising druggists are likely to introduce it next season. In the southern cities it has been all the go this summer. It is made by flavoring pure milk with ordinary soda-water syrups, and then in an apparatus made for the purpose, submitting it to a violent shaking. It goes right to the spot, and has no hurtful qualities.

Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured me of a long standing case of catarrh. I have never yet seen its equal as a cure for colds in the head and headache resulting from such colds. It is a remedy of sterling merit.—E. L. Crosly, Nashville, Tenn.

A Massillon man who is somewhat timid about possible fires, was anxious, while in New York the other day, to learn the abilities of the theatres to dismiss their audiences. He attended The Standard, where "The Arabian Nights" is drawing crowded houses, and when the curtain dropped pulled out his watch and sat still. It took exactly two minutes for several thousand people to file out, and he is now less uneasy when he gets into a large gathering.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell so well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Imports of Iron and Steel.

From the last monthly summary of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department at Washington, we compile the following statement of the imports of iron and steel into the United States from all countries during the month of July last:

ARTICLES—GROSS TONS.	JULY.
Pig iron	41,633
Scrap iron	19,097
Scrap steel	1,728
Bar iron	5,092
Iron rails	1
Steel rails	7,371
Cotton ties	1,666
Hoop and scroll iron	none
Steel hoops, plates, sheets, etc	2,590
Steel blooms, billets, etc	28,975
Sheet and plate iron	360
Tin plates	22,576
Wire rods (iron and steel)	8,638
Wire and wire rope	192
Anvils, forgings, etc	98
Chains	11
Total	139,808

—Labor Tribune.

THE REPORT OF OUR NAVY

SOME OF THE FEATURES OF SECRETARY WHITNEY'S REPORT.

A Full Description of all Our New War Vessels Now Building or Contemplated to be Submitted to the Next Congress. The Skeleton of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The forthcoming report of the secretary of the navy will refer to the great progress made since his previous report in building up the new navy. It is intended that every feature provided for by congress will be amply referred to. For the benefit of the next congress it is understood Secretary Whitney will have prepared by the bureau of construction and repairs elaborate descriptions of every vessel now building or the plans for which have been agreed upon. This will include the five great monitors, the cruisers, gunboats, plans for harbor defense, the armored battle ship and cruiser, the pneumatic dynamite gunboat and the torpedo boat.

Very few men in public life seem to realize that there are now in process of building, authorized to be built, or nearly completed, what would make a fleet of over twenty vessels of modern type. A detailed account of the progress of the work, together with a general description of each vessel, will enable senators and representatives to readily understand that at last a comprehensive plan for building a navy worthy of our flag is making rapid progress.

In this connection naval officers point with pride to the fact that not since the war has congress ever shown so much confidence in a secretary of the navy as it has in the present head of that department. It gave Secretary Whitney $2,000,000 to expend upon means for harbor defences, leaving the scope of the plan entirely to his judgment. A board is now considering the plan to be submitted for his approval. The probability is that monitors will be the main feature, as there are already five of these formidable vessels nearing completion. The general plan of defence will include auxiliary vessels to operate in conjunction with the monitors. The appropriation of $2,000,000 will be expended in providing for this class of defence.

But perhaps the confidence of congress and the country in the integrity and capacity of Secretary Whitney can be most forcibly exemplified by a brief summary of the entire bulk of appropriations which have been made for the increase of the navy to be disbursed by him. The closing session of the Forty-eighth congress appropriated $3,600,000 for cruisers and gunboats; the first session of the Forty-ninth appropriated $2,000,000 for two ironclads, and $1,500,000 for a large unarmored cruiser, and increased the amount for the Newark from $1,100,000 to $1,300,000; also, $2,500,000 to complete the monitors, exclusive of armament; also, $750,000 for a dynamite cruiser and $100,000 for a first class torpedo boat. The last session of the Forty-ninth congress appropriated $4,100,000 for two armored cruisers and two 1,700 ton gunboats; $1,000,000 toward the armament of all the authorized ships, $6,000,000 for armor and $2,000,000 for coast defense as above set forth. The grand total up to March 1 last was $27,300,000 in two years' administration. This is nearly $14,650,000 a year, or nearly equal to the largest amount appropriated for new construction during any single year of the civil war.

Washington's Tomb All Right.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The story that the head of Washington was stolen from Mount Vernon and carried to Paris by curiosity hunters is pronounced by Dr. G. M. Toner as an unqualified falsehood. The remains of Washington were removed from the old and original coffin about fifty years ago and placed in the marble sarcophagus made for that purpose, which was not only to keep out the air, but so constructed and fastened that it would be next to impossible for anybody to violate the sanctity of the seals without having uninterrupted access to them for many hours. When the remains were transferred from the old coffin to the marble receptacle many members of the Washington family were present, with persons of prominence, and they all certified to the fact that the skeleton was intact. After the sarcophagus was put in its place the iron grated door was locked and the key thrown into the Potomac. The old lock is still in good preservation and has never been tampered with.

During the rebellion the grounds at Mount Vernon were held sacred, and the hand of the vandal was never known to have desecrated any part of the tomb or its surroundings. The last resting place of Washington has been vigilantly watched ever since the present tomb was erected. Though some distance from the mansion, every device known has been used for many years to alarm the superintendent of the grounds. Now electric wires communicate with the house, making it impossible for anyone to even attempt to open the iron doors.

The story, therefore, that the skull of Washington was ever removed or even profaned by the touch of vandals, Dr. Toner says, is utterly without foundation. In 1849 the Washington heirs loaned to Mr. Clark Mills the original cast of Washington's face, made during life by the celebrated sculptor Houdon. It was never returned, but in its place a copy, which Mr. Mills claimed was in better condition than the original, was sent to the Mount Vernon mansion. It subsequently passed into the possession of Mr. McDonald, the sculptor, and is supposed to be in his possession still. Speculation was rife for a time as to who had the original. It was not, however, stolen, and is probably still in New York.

The New Congressional Library.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—J. L. Smithmeyer, architect of the congressional library building, in his first annual report to the chairman of the commission, says that the work on the foundations of the structure has thus far progressed very satisfactorily, and he expresses the opinion that they will be entirely completed by the 1st of January next.

The report says that in response to a circular letter issued to quarrymen in May last, a large number of fine specimens of marble, granite and other stone contemplated to be used in the construction of the building have been received. The building when completed will be the largest structure in Washington with the exception of the capitol, and will cover 117,000 feet of space. It will cover about 21,000 feet more than the new state, war and navy building; about 14,000 feet more than the British museum library; about 12,000 feet more than the Royal library of Bavaria, and about 1,000 more feet than the new German parliament building.

The Fisheries Negotiators.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The president has invited Mr. William L. Putnam, of Maine, and Mr. James B. Angell, of Michigan, to act with the secretary of state in the negotiation for a settlement with Great Britain of the disputes growing out of the questions connected with the rights of our fishermen in the territorial waters of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. Both of the gentlemen have accepted, and it is believed by Secretary Bayard that their fitness for their important duty will be recognized by the country. Mr. Putnam has been of counsel for the United States for the last two years in cases arising under law and treaty in connection with the fisheries dispute, and Mr. Angell is president of the university of Michigan and has had experience in international transactions, having been one of the commissioners by whom the latest treaty with China was negotiated.

Mr. Putnam is a member of the Democratic party and Mr. Angell of the Republican party. The secretary said that their selection was not only a recognition of the two political parties but a geographical recognition. The interests of the western states lying along the Canadian border were equally great with the interests of the New England states in securing a settlement of the difficulty with Canada. From the information received here it is expected that Mr. Chamberlain will leave England about the end of October and that the negotiators will meet in Washington by the middle of November.

New Military Post Located.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The secretary of war has initiated the establishment of the new military post near Denver, Col., by the promulgation of a presidential order reserving for the purpose the southwest section of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 5 south, Range 68 west, Colorado.

PLUCKY COOPER.

One Bank Cashier Who Would Not Take a Bluff From a Burglar.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 3.—The Farmers' bank at Newcastle was entered at an early hour yesterday morning by masked robbers. Their movements awoke the cashier, who seized his pistol and fired, wounding one of the intruders. His companions picked up the fallen man and quickly carried him out the front door, making their escape. The bank floor is marked with blood where he fell. The robbers got no booty, and left behind them a kit of burglars' tools, a wheelbarrow and a ladder. They are supposed to have come and gone by way of a boat in the river near by.

The burglars immediately on entering the building overpowered, bound and gagged William J. Black, United States consul at Nuremburg, who was home on a leave of absence and stopping with Cashier Richard G. Cooper. When Mr. Cooper came on the scene he was confronted by one of the burglars with leveled revolver and the mandate, "Don't say a word." "I won't," replied Cooper, instantly leveling and firing his own pistol and wounding the robber, who returned the shot without harming Cooper. Blood marks lead to the suspicion that the wounded robber fell into the river and was drowned in attempting to escape.

The Boston Boat Crew.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Scotchmen on the Thistle seemed to be a little disconcerted this morning. They were in pretty good humor, although unable to satisfactorily explain to themselves how their cutter was so badly beaten. Mr. Bell still insisted that a twenty miles to windward and return course is unfair, but would like to meet the Volunteer in a run to leeward alone. He says that the Thistle will enter in any contest with the big sloops where the course suits him. He prefers a square course, but would accept a triangular one. He says he did not expect to win yesterday, yet he did not give up the race until 1 o'clock. A miscalculation as to the position of the outer mark was made, and by this several minutes were lost. Mr. and Mrs. Bell will return home on the 12th inst.

General Hayes Gives a Banquet.

FREMONT, O., Oct. 3.—Gen. Hayes and wife gave a reception from 4 until 7 o'clock Friday evening to the ministers and their wives and laymen and their wives who are attending the Central Ohio Methodist Episcopal conference which is in session in this city this week. The guests numbered about 500. They were royally entertained and banqueted.

After using a large number of preparations for catarrh, I am satisfied that of them all Ely's Cream Balm gives the most relief. I can recommend it to any one who may have catarrh, cold in the head, or hay fever.—S. B. Lewis, Principal Graded School, Clinton, Wis.

A natural gas pipe line thirty-six miles long has established its terminal in Indianapolis, and is ready to furnish domestic and manufacturing consumers.—Labor Tribune.

"Doctor," said a despairing patient to his physician, "I am in a dreadful condition; I can neither lay nor set. What shall I do?" "I think you had better roost," was the reply. Now, if we consider that this poor fellow was all contorted with rheumatism, the doctor would have done much better by prescribing a bottle of Salvation Oil, which would have relieved his patient at once. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The largest smelting and reduction works in the country are to be erected at Tacoma, Wash. Ter. Cost, $2,000,000.—Exchange.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 Days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure.

On receipt of 30 cents, in two-cent stamps, we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfaction is not given.

THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO.,
32-y fr Crawfordsville, Ind.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin impurities, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

English dress coats are cut like the American, but are lined with broadcloth instead of satin, with the exception of the sleeves. The back is not lined at all. The trousers have no buckle behind, and are supposed to fit without adjustment.

They say that the beautiful belle of Washington, Miss ——, uses cosmetics, but it is a vile slander. She owes her bloom to excellent health, and she keeps well by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The Norwalk Reflector says that five hundred and ten cars were repaired in the Wheeling & Lake Erie shops last month.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Massillon Independent.

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[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

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Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

THE DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once a pleasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. If this is done there will be no limit to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 72.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1887.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Stark County.

Sheriff, Augustus Leininger.
Coroner, George B. Cook.
Recorder, J. E. Doherty.
Treasurer, Hiram Doll.
Auditor, Patrick Manley.
Clerk of Court, John McGregor.
Common Pleas Judges, Abson Pease and Roger Raley.
Probate Judge, J. P. Fawcett.
Commissioners, Jacob Schumacher, Bergen, Alonzo Smith and C. P. Lobdell.
Surveyor, R. Z. Wise.

City of Massillon.

Mayor, Jacob Frantz.
Marshal, Adam Wendling.
Solicitor, Otho E. Young.
Treasurer, I. W. Fohr.
Clerk, Joseph R. White.

Massillon Time Tables.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

East.	West.
No. 8 2 39 a. m.	No. 1 3 50 a. m.
No. 10 9 27 a. m.	No. 3 5 05 p. m.
No. 12 10 11 p. m.	No. 7 1 45 p. m.
No. 1 3 32 p. m.	No. 9 11 15 p. m.
Local 12 00 m.	Local 8 00 a. m.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 10 a. m.	No. 5 6 10 a. m.
No. 4 3 15 p. m.	No. 1 2 00 p. m.
No. Canton 5 00 p. m.	No. 3 7 35 p. m.
Local 12 15 p. m.	Local 10 00 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 1 8 10 a. m.	No. 3 7 12 a. m.
No. 6 1 05 p. m.	No. 5 1 20 p. m.
No. 8 5 25 p. m.	No. 7 6 20 p. m.
Local 8 20 a. m.	Local 2 05 p. m.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
J. B. FORAKER of Hamilton County.

For Lieutenant Governor,
W. C. LYON, of Lickmar County.

Supreme Judge (Long term),
W. T. SPEAR, of Trumbull County.

Supreme Judge (Short term),
F. J. DICKMAN, of Cuyahoga County.

Auditor of State,
E. W. POE, of Wood County.

State Treasurer,
J. C. BROWN, of Jefferson county.

Attorney General,
D. K. WATSON, of Franklin county.

Board of Public Works,
A. FLICKINGER, of Defiance county.

District Ticket.

For Common Pleas Judge,
ROBERT RALEY, of Carroll county.

Senatorial Ticket.

State senate,
THOMAS C. SNYDER, of Stark county.

County Ticket.

Probate Judge,
JACOB P. FAWCETT,
Prosecuting Attorney,
CHARLES C. ROW,
Sheriff,
RICHARD B. CRAWFORD.
Treasurer,
HIRAM DOLL.
Representatives,
JACOB GROSSMAN,
G. W. WILHELM.
County Commissioner,
J. W. WEARSTLER,
Infirmary Director,
TIMOTHY C. PUTMAN.

Next Saturday night the campaign will be formally opened in Massillon.

Latter day politicians devote themselves principally to talking or travelling, when they should be thinking or working.

Chairman Whiting has reason to say that the Republican fences in the county are in thoroughly good condition, and that the prospects were never more flattering.

Some of the lecture course seed has fallen into good ground, and before many days it is the belief of THE INDEPENDENT that it will be able to say something definite on the subject.

The New York Sun has demonstrated that the President's Indianapolis and Terra Haute speeches were taken bodily from the American Cyclopedia, and having so done, The Sun is very, very happy.

The Stark county fair had to fight the elements, and nobody can say that it did not fight them well. When people travel for twenty miles through mud and rain to see a fair, it must necessarily be a pretty good fair. Stark county can furnish the best of everything except weather.

THE OHIO SHIP CANAL.

It is a particular pleasure to THE INDEPENDENT to see the leading journals of the State discussing the Ohio ship project, a subject upon which THE INDEPENDENT enlarged, early in the summer. It is, too, somewhat of a displeasure to notice that while it is generally conceded that the building of the canal would be a wise economy, a rivalry has already sprung up, as to the choice of routes. Those favoring the Ohio canal being vociferous in their claims for attention, and the adherents of the Miami & Erie route being not less so. This division of opinion at once lays both parties open to the suspicion of having local and selfish motives in view, notwithstanding that the experience of many American states, and all foreign nations, proves conclusively that the idea is a good one, and an economical one, in the end

It is not more than natural that we, of this part of the State, should favor our own route, and furnish good reasons for our allegiance, too.

In the first place, the three cities most directly interested, Toledo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, will have access to the canal, no matter which course is taken, and there should, therefore, be no bickering between them. Economy is the next thing to be taken into consideration. Should the M. & E. canal be chosen, there are grave doubts whether a great enough supply of water could be obtained. The immense Paulding reservoir cannot be kept full now, and there are no other accessible sources of supply. Again, the M. & E. canal goes right through the heart of Cincinnati, and its enlargement for miles through the metropolis of the State would cost untold sums. On the other hand, by selecting the Ohio canal, Cincinnati is reached without difficulty, and there is unquestionably an ample supply of water within easy reach.

The most thoughtful engineers have long given the Ohio canal the preference, and it is greatly to be hoped that no bickering will take place which will kill the whole enterprise.

CHEMICALS VS. WATER.

A short time ago a thoughtful citizen, impressed with the cumbersome fire extinguishing apparatus in common use, suggested that a little investigation into the practicability of the chemical engines might result to the advantage of the city. As the fountain head of information on this subject in America, a letter of inquiry was sent to the chief of the New York fire department, asking an opinion as to the relative efficacy of steam and chemical engines. The following came in reply:

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1887.
To the Editor of the Independent:

In answer to yours of the 28th inst., would say that in the absence of the particulars as to what facilities you have for fire extinguishing purposes, that a chemical engine would be the proper thing if there is no water supply. If you have a supply of water, then a steam fire engine would be more preferable, but would be more expensive than the chemical, in the matter of care, engineers, hose, etc. Very respectfully,

HUGH BONNER,
Asst. Chief of Dept. Comd'g.

Accepting Mr. Bonner's opinion as final, it would seem that Massillon has already adopted the wisest plan, if it is only carried out in a systematic and thorough manner. Indeed, supplied as we are with water works of sufficient power without the use of steam, our department ought to be maintained with as little expense as if chemical engines were used.

The friends of the Miami & Erie ship canal route must not forget that millions have been spent by the government upon the "Muskingum Improvement" from Dresden to Marietta, which will have been wasted if the enlargement does not extend northward, to Cleveland. It is practically useless as it now stands. When the appropriation was made it was understood that the opening of the Muskingum was the first step towards a ship canal, and had it been thought otherwise, the grant would not have been allowed. This is too late in the day for any other than the Ohio canal route to be advocated. Moreover, the most conservative engineers place the cost of the canal via the Miami & Erie line at twenty-eight millions, and the cost by the eastern route at only twenty-three millions.

The Mansfield Shield and Banner is very anxious to have Mr. M. D. Harter debate with Major McKinley when the latter speaks in that city.

What a pity it is that that old reprobate, Col. W. A. Taylor, will not exert himself half so much to tell the truth, as he will to weave an artistic lie.

From January to September, 6,462 miles of railroad track were laid on 219 American railroads. We ought to be satisfied with the rapidity of our country's development in this respect.

Nobody ever called Mr. Cleveland a handsome man, but if he is as positively hideous as Puck's serious portrait paints him, he had better turn around at once, go to Washington and shut himself in a dark closet. Puck is not a success in its new line of business.

It is a lamentable fact that there are 1,250 Italian voters in the city of New York, 500 French voters, 2,250 Polish voters, 3,000 Hungarian voters, and in the Tenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second districts nearly 7,000 Bohemian voters.

And why should not President Cleveland prepare his speeches beforehand? Why should a long suffering public be inflicted with impromptu remarks? If his "prepared speeches" are only mediocres, think of what we are spared!

Though a comparative stranger in this part of Ohio, the Hon. Jacob Kemple is a well known and able speaker. He and the Hon Chauncey I. Filley will address the first Republican campaign meeting in the People's hall, on Saturday evening.

West side people hope that the State board of public works will not forget to visit this city and decide whether to abandon the old basin or not. When summer comes again, it will be a greater nuisance than ever.

Upon reflection, it is a very good thing that a contract was not let for the fire alarm system, a few weeks ago. When the council advertises again, competition will result, and lively competition is very much needed when city contracts are to be let.

Henry Watterson, in addressing the Kentucky Commercial and Industrial Convention, let fall this remark: "Be sure that he who seeks too short a route to riches in this world will find his way to that quarter of the world to come where not one drop of the water Dives put in the stock he unloaded on Lazarus was able to reach and moisten the tongue that lied so well. In short, my friends, now, as always, the true way to make a dollar is to earn it. Placing this truth upon your door post and keeping it ever in mind, proceed with your deliberations."

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.

Are the wiser Democrats of Ohio encouraging Gen. Tom Powell in his attempt to make the present campaign a canvass for free trade and for Cleveland?

We don't believe it.

It must be the fools in the party that are encouraging Gen. Tom Powell. Yet the result of their united endeavors may be instructive, and therefore valuable.—New York Sun.

AN INGENUOUS CANDIDATE.

General Tom Powell, the Democratic candidate for Govenor of Ohio, is young for his years, and he speaks with the chipper enthusiasm of youth. He is sure that the Buckeye Democrats are united, that the labor vote will not hurt them more than the Repmblicans; that the prohibition vote will be big, and therefore that "we will win."

All this is cheerful and simple, but for sweet simplicity we have seen nothing lately equal to General Powell's answer to the question, "Is the tariff much of an issue in the campaign?" "It is naturally considered, of course," said the ingenuous candidate.

General Powell would have a better chance of election if the tariff were not so much an issue in Ohio. It is an issue there, and a powerful one, and unfortunately for the Democrats, they have constructed such a platform that this issue must tell against them. But Ohio is a Republican state, any way, and wisdom may be learned from defeat.—New York Sun (Dem).

Bibles selling from five cents to twenty-five dollars may be had of the Independent Company.

CLEVELAND IN CHICAGO.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY ON TIME.

Crowds of People Gather at the Depot to Greet the Visitors—The City Gorgeously Decorated for the Occasion—The Triumphal Arch—Scenes and Incidents.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—President Cleveland and party arrived in Chicago at 9:10. The run from St. Louis was an exceptionally smooth one, not a pause being necessary, owing to the fact that passenger trains were sidetracked ten and freights fifteen minutes before the special was due. The Twenty-third street depot, at which the president alighted from the train, was totally devoid of decoration. Not a streamer of red, white and blue, or even a little flag fluttered in the breeze.

People began gathering at the little depot about 8 o'clock, and when the distinguished guests arrived there was a big crowd in the vicinity.

As the wheels of the presidents's train ceased rolling the guns of Light Battery F, Fourth United States artillery, commanded by Capt. Rodney, thundered a hearty military welcome of thirteen salutes, and cheer after cheer went up from the thousands who had assembled to see the president step on the soil of Chicago for the first time. The president and Mrs. Cleveland were seated in their car, and when the train had fully stopped they arose and looked out of the windows. There were also present in the car Dr. J. D. Bryant, George F. Bissell, of Buffalo, the president's former law partner, and Col. Dan. Lamont. Troop "I," First United States cavalry, mounted on fine horses, and under the command of Capt. C. C. Carr, drew up in line and formed a barrier which aided the police in keeping back the hustling, crowded throng. The reception committee, consisting of Mayor Roche, Governor Oglesby, Gen A. H. Terry, U. S. A.; Congressmen Dunham, Adams, Lawler and Mason, Judges Blodgett and Gresham, and Collector Seeberger at once boarded the car. The gentlemen were introduced to the president and Mrs. Cleveland by Col. Lamont.

When President Cleveland appeared on the platform of the car, another cheer, almost deafening in its volume, blended with the booming of the cannon. The president was accompanied to the first carriage, where he was seated facing Mayor Roche and Governor Oglesby. This carriage was drawn by four splendid horses with postillions. The other members of the president's party and of the reception committee, entered the other carriages, and, led by the company of cavalry and Chief of Police Ebersold, with his staff also mounted, the party rode rapidly to Michigan avenue.

When the presidential party reached Thirty-fifth street, the carriage took its place in line and after a short delay the procession started. The procession was large and imposing, it being estimated that there were nearly 30,000 men in line. The chief marshal, Gen. Charles Fitzsimmons with his aides, escorted by cavalry, headed the line, and then followed the president's carriage. In the carriage were President Cleveland, Mayor Roche and Postmaster General Vilas. The other members of the presidential party and the reception committee. Followed in carriages and succeeding them were four companies of the Twenty-third infantry, United States army; First and Second regiments Illinois National guard, Troop "I," First cavalry, United States army; Milwaukee Light Horse squadron; Cleveland City troop; Light Battery F, Fourth Artillery, United States army; Chicago lancers, and sailors and marines from the United States steamer Michigan. After military display, there followed a detail of the fire department, various Grand Army posts, veteran soldiers and sailors, veterans of the Seventh New York regiment, several city rifle corps, Knights of Pythis, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Ancient Order United Workmen, Legion of Guiseppe Garibaldi, Thirteenth Ward Colored Democratic club, county Democracy organization, Society of French Canadians, Independent Order of Foresters and numerous social and industrial organizations.

The route of the procession covered the finest portion of the center of the city. Everywhere along the route the streets were densely crowded with people who greeted the distinguished guest in the most cordial and enthusiastic manner. The president received the demonstrations in a very gracious way, bowing and raising his hat almost constantly as he rode along.

Spanning Monroe street, just east of State street, is the triumphal arch, under which the procession paraded. The arch rests on two upright square columns, which rise from the sidewalk to a height of thirty feet. These columns are covered with bunting, representing the American flag with the stars on the capitals, just below the pyramedal apex. On each face of the columns are draped, crossed flags, and on panels lower down are golden shields, each of which bears in white letters, on a ground of blue, the name of a territory. Thirty-eight golden stars, each representing the state whose name it bears, shine on the head of the arch from side to side, and in the center of the span is a well executed representation of the arms of the United States, the star spangled shield, the warning arrows, and the noble bird of freedom, all forming a support for a marble bust of Columbia. Pendant from the center of the arch by ropes of smilax is a bust of Washington, on each side of which is a scroll that bears the inscription, "President of the United States;" below this, in large white letters, is is the word, "Welcome." On each column at the point where the arch springs from, it is a shield, with the words, "October 5, 1887."

The business houses along State street were tastefully and in some cases elaborately decorated. Above Washington street the ornamentations are more ostentatious. The procession did not go below Washington street on State. The main feature of all the decoration is the American flag and its colors in all possibilities of combination and arrangement mingled with pictures of the chief magistrate, with the features of the first lady of the land in many cases placed beside that of her lord.

The Fair has exhausted the means of outside decorations in its embellishment. Hundreds of flags flutter from the windows, and in the middle of the building is a large portrait of the president with the legend, "Welcome to Chicago." The large show windows have been set with historical scenes. In one George Washington appears in the costume and attitude well known from the picture "Crossing the Delaware." In the next Gen. Grant in full uniform, infantrymen with grounded arms being on either side. In the next window is a good likeness of President Cleveland and his wife. The next window shows the late President Garfield, with a soldier near him, and in the last niche is Abraham Lincoln, holding in his hand the scroll containing the emancipation proclamation. All these figures are of wax and well executed. The back ground is painted to represent appropriate scenes.

On Siegel & Co.'s store, besides the usual mass of flags, is a large picture of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland embowered in evergreens and bunting, while just beside the main entrance is a lithograph of the city's guests set in a panel of red, white and blue bunting. Two of the show windows are arranged to represent a military camp with soldiers in uniform, stacked rifles and draped flags, while a shield proclaims that the "Cleveland Guards Salute the President." Streamers flutter from every part of the building, and in contrast with the peculiar color of the edifice the effect is very striking.

Just before arriving at the reviewing stand on Michigan avenue the presidential party passed under a canopy of Wisconsin evergreens and twined arbor vitæ looped with parti-colored butting and supported by four pillars of moorish design. From horns of the crescents of evergreens which surmount the pillars float penants which bear the stars and stripes, and which almost touched the executive carriage at it passed beneath them. On the north and south faces of the square-based columns are papier-mache representations of the National bird, supported by crossed banners. Beside the reviewing stand hangs, in slings, the huge corner stone of the auditorium building, which was to have taken part in the ceremonies of the day, but which has fallen for the time being into "innocuous desuetude."

When the head of the procession reached the reviewing stand on Michigan avenue, the president and party left their carriages and took seats on the stand to review the line. At the conclusion of the parade Mayor Roche made a brief speech of welcome to the president, who replied as follows:

"It was soon after the election of 1884 that an old resident of your city was earnestly urging me to pay you a visit. He endeavored to meet all objections that were started and insisted with unyielding pertinacity that the invitation should be accepted. At last, and after all persuasion seemed to fail, he vehemently broke out with this declaration: 'The people up where I live don't think a man is fit for president who has never seen Chicago.' I have often thought of this incident since that time; and sometimes when I have felt that I was not doing for the people and the public welfare all that might be done, or [illegible] that I would like to do, I have wondered whether not things would have gone a little better if I had visited Chicago. Indeed it has, I believe, been publicly stated on one or more occasions, lately when the shortcomings of the present chief executive were under discussion that nothing better could be expected of a man who had never been west of some designated place or river, and this, I suppose, means the same thing that my Chicago friend meant, and involves the same accusation and conclusion. If my alleged official crimes and misdemeanors are thus charitably accounted for I shall not complain, while I confess that the declaration of the representave of this city, as I have given it, is an evidence of that local pride and loyalty of which your great city is a striking monument. All have heard of it if they have not seen it, for every one of your people seems to have organized himself a committee of one to spread its glories abroad.

"And now that I am here I feel like saying, with the queen of Sheba, 'the half was not told me.' My amazement is greatly increased when I recall a little recent history. In 1833 the town of Chicago was incorporated. Upon the question of incorporation thirteen votes were cast, one of which was in the negative. We do not know the reason which actuated this citizen in his adverse vote, but if he were here to-day I believe he would be heartily ashamed of it. Five days after its incorporation as a town, Chicago held its first election for town officers, and we are told that the total vote on that occasion was twenty-eight. We look in vain for any trace of boodlers in those days, though we are told that the first building constructed after the establishment of the town was a log jail.

"Your population in 1837, when Chicago was incorporated a city, was four thousand. The number of its inhabitants in 1871 was three hundred thousand or upwards, and the valuation of its property probably two hundred and eighty millions. Its immense growth and volume of business had then made it a marvel among modern cities. At this time it was visited by a direful calamity, without parallel in extent and destruction, which threatened all its promise of greatness and apparently ended its career. In October of that year a fire occurred, which burned over an area, within the city of twenty-one hundred acres, killed two hundred persons, consumed twenty thousand buildings, made homeless one hundred thousand people and destroyed property of the value of two hundred millions of dollars. Then followed an exhibition of enterprise and bravery, as unparalleled as the disaster which called them forth. The citizens of Chicago lost no time in lamentation, and not for a moment did they lose faith in the sure destiny of their city. Almost among its members they recommenced business, and on its ashes they began to build. Sixteen years have passed and there has arisen here a city many folds more populous, more beautiful and more prosperous than you lost in 1871. Who have a greater right to be proud and satisfied than the citizens of Chicago?

"You have said that the president ought to see Chicago. I am here to see it, and its hospitable, large hearted people. But because your city is so great and your interests so large and important, I know you will allow me to suggest that I have left at home a city you ought to see and know more about. In point of fact it would be well for you to keep your eyes closely upon it all the time your servants and agents are there. They are there to protect your interests and aid your efforts to advance your prosperity and well-being. Your bustling trade and your wearing, ceaseless activity of hand and brain will not yield the results you deserve unless wisdom guided the policy of your government, and unless your needs are regarded at the capital of the nation. It will be well for you not to forget that in the performance of your political duties with calm thoughtfulness and broad patriotism there lies not only a safeguard against business disaster but an important obligation of citizenship."

At the conclusion of the president's speech he was taken to the Palmer house where a suite of elegantly furnished rooms had been prepared for his use.

In the afternoon the president and Mrs. Cleveland held a public reception at the Palmer house from 2 to 6, and in the evening there was a private reception at the Columbia theater.

Mrs. Cleveland was taken ill before the procession reached Jackson street. She managed, however, to hold out until that street was reached, then she left the procession and was assisted into the Union League club house, at the corner of Fourth avenue. There she fainted. The most assiduous attention was tendered without any excitement being caused, and she was speedily restored to consciousness. Mrs. Potter Palmer was summoned as soon as Mrs. Cleveland reached the club house, and when the latter was sufficiently recovered to be moved she was driven to the hotel, which she reached at 1:40.

Yardmaster Killed.

LIMA, O., Oct. 6.—J. W. Douglas, night yardmaster on the C., H. & D. road, was fatally crushed between buffers this morning.

FOR MAL-PRACTICE.

An Interesting Trial to Come off This Week.

An interesting case will be tried before the common pleas court on Thursday of this week, if nothing happens, of a kind seldom known in this county. A year ago John M. Beidler, a middle-aged man with a large family, who lived in Holmes county, about two miles from Wilmot, went out to cut down a tree, and when it fell was caught and had the lower part of his leg crushed and broken. Drs. Samuel and Cullen Wolf, father and son, took charge of the case, and decided that amputation was necessary. It is alleged that when the physicians left the patient to get their instruments, an unnecessarily large amount of blood was allowed to be lost, and which so weakened the unfortunate man that he never rallied. It is also said that the operation was not properly performed, it having been accomplished with a common saw and a butcher knife. Beidler died within a week, gangrene or mortification having set in. The administrator of the estate, Robert Beidler, the plaintiff in this action, brings suit for damages to the amount of ten thousand dollars, on account of the death resulting from malpractice. Upon the merits of the case there is a division of opinion, but the above are the facts as set forth by the plaintiff.

Real Estate Transfers

Reported by H. H. Trump, Abstracter of Titles.

P Gehres to J Schmader, lot in Perry township, $910.

H C Hartshorn to W A Hartshorn, No. 6 Mt. Union, $1,375.

C Kimball to S M Fulton, No. 24 and 25 North Lawrence, $210.

M Howell to C Fulmer, No. 3 Greentown, $425.

M Kanary to Richard Gilmore, No's. 132 and 133, Canal Fulton, $275.

J P Gruwell to C B Gruwell, No. 37 Mt. Union, ——

E J Benskin to F S Benskin, No 3,052, Canton, $100.

L Walcutt to N A Decks, No. 415 Canton, $1,500.

H H Shamlelt to George Fornes, No. 4,052 in Canton township, $325.

W Kinney to F Schuller .091 acres in Canton $800.

Fernando Jahn to C & C R R Co., No. 1451, Canton, $350.

A K Douglas to G S Lucas, No. 1721 Canton, $1350.

F L Rose to Arthur Boylan, 1720, Canton, $500.

Arthur Boylan to C & P P R R Co., same, $500.

M Markling et al to A Boylan, lot in Canton, $1,200.

A Boylan to C & C R R Co., same, $1200.

S W Gibbs to D B Talbert, part lot No. 319, Canton, $600.

Sheriff of Stark county to H W Hossler, 30 acres in Plain township, $2,555.

John Sheehan to H and W Sheehan, No. 1714 Canton, $2,000.

S R Bullock et al to F Bender, 1.7 acres in Perry township, $425.

Michael Kiester to J. F. Waters, lot in Massillon, $525.

Our Army And The Future War.

"The regular army of the United States is a mere fiction. The real army is all able-bodied citizens capable of bearing arms. Mobilized it would amount to four or five millions of good soldiers. Now, then, if all the shipping of Europe was allowed to come over here, carrying men and materials of war, and the navy under Admiral Luce was to let them come over without interfering with them in any way, they could not carry men and war material enough to make one campaign. So that the army of the United States in that sense is about the largest in the world."

"I am rather on the side of Senator Ingalls in what he said to-night. He wants to make a continental republic of this country. But there is one thing that you should appreciate, and that is that the improvement in guns and in the material of war, in dynamite and other explosives, and in the breach-loading guns, is rapidly bringing us to a period when war will be eliminated from history—when we can no longer stand up and fight each other, and we will have to resort to something else. Now, what will that something else be? It will be arbitration. I mean what I say when I express the belief that those who may live until the next centennial will find that arbitration will rule the whole world."—General Sheridan.

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT has made arrangements for vast quantities of campaign news. Only twenty-five cents until election.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Bellevue Banking Company has gone up.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie station has a new platform.

An addition is being built on the Sippo mill cooper shop.

Albert Chamberlain, of Navarre, has been granted a pension.

Look out for something at the Presbyterian chapel November 17.

D. A. Miller, of this city, has been granted an increased pension.

The Elias Miller horse stolen on Friday night was recovered Monday.

Henry Rupke had his leg broken in the Bridgeport mine Tuesday afternoon.

The Chapman mail man makes regular trips on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

C. W. Baker of Cincinnati will address a Democratic meeting in Canton on October 15.

Chapman postoffice is now in operation, and letters intended for that place should be so addressed.

Governor Foraker will speak in Alliance on October 12, at 7:30 p m., instead of at 1:30 as before stated.

Warwick & Justus have twelve hundred bushels of clover seed stored in their Beach City warehouse.

Important improvements are being pushed on every square on Erie street, from Main to the cemetery.

The annual bazar is postponed one week, and will be held at the Presbyterian chapel, November 17.

The apprentices of Reed & Co's glass works will give a ball in the People's hall on the evening of October 17.

If there is any truth in this rumor, it will be a great thing for Massillon. The plausibility of the scheme endorses it.

Dan Heinbuch's two-year-old stallion was awarded the second prize in the chase at the county fair on Friday.

Mrs. F. Shauf received first premium upon drawn thread work and also for an embossed table cover, at the county fair.

It is likely that a course of pharmaceutical lectures will soon be delivered in this city by Professor Feil, of Cleveland.

Massillon papers are jolifying over the prospect of five new coal mines soon to be opened near that city.—Canal Fulton Signal.

The board of education met Tuesday night but transacted no business other than to order the payment of teachers' and janitors' salaries.

The Youngstown Coal Company took two hundred tons out of a "worked-out mine," and would have loaded more if cars could have been had.

Some one with plenty of time and not much to think about has ascertained that there are one hundred and four widows and sixty-three widowers in Massillon.

The Ohio canal aqueduct near Bolivar has at last been repaired, and navigation was opened Monday morning. About twenty-five boats going in both directions were delayed by the accident.

It has been somewhat expected that the Hon. Ben. Butterworth, of Cincinnati would address the people of Massillon this fall, but it has been learned that he has appointments for every day up to November 5, and hence it seems unlikely.

Akron's new city directory will be out in a few days. It will contain about 12,596 names which on a multiple of three as a basis of population, will give Akron 37,788 inhabitants, which is substantially the population of last year.—Akron Beacon.

Pennsylvania Railroad employees will hereafter cutaway coats, buttoning high at the throat, only one button being used, in place of the old double-breasted coats that have been their uniform. They will also wear caps the year round, instead of having white ones in summer.—New York Sun.

New cases of typhoid fever at Licking Spring, Upper Sandusky, Laura, Wadsworth, Centerberg, Heslop, Salem, Belle Centre, and West Milton; of diphtheria at Dalton, Grapegrove, Columbus, Whetstone, Somerset, Russelville, Licking Spring, and Upper Sandusky; os scarlet fever at Columbus, Norwalk, Conneaut, Wellsville, and Heslop.

Akron's ministers hold regular meetings in which practical subjects are discussed in a practical manner. Prominent outsiders are frequently called upon to give their opinions on the subjects chosen. At the last meeting the topic was "The Temperance Situation." The editors of the city papers each expressed their views, and J. Park Alexander appeared personally, and submitted himself to a cross examination.

The largest retail store in the United States has just been opened in Brooklyn. It is stocked in a curious way. A Fulton street candy man sells the candy, a New York shoe house sells the shoes, and a Broadway Japanese concern sells the bric-a-brac, and so it goes. The owners of the store sell nothing but dry goods, and the rest of the concern is made up of two score establishments, which pay a commission or rental to the owners.—N. Y. Sun.

"Have your letters addressed to your street and number." This is the request of Postmaster Howells. It is desirable that all correspondents fall into this habit before the letter carriers are employed.

The Lake View Coal Company has been sinking a new shaft south of their old coal bank, south of this city. The new shaft is one hundred and twenty-five feet deep, at which depth a four-foot vein of Massillon coal was struck. The new mine is located on a branch of the Valley Railway.—Akron Beacon.

Several valuable additions are being made to the library in the public schools, thanks to the generosity of Mrs. C. M. Everhard. All of the compensation she has received as a member of the examining board she has used to make purchases for the library.

Charles Wolf, of Canton, yesterday pleaded guilty of sodomy and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Conrad Doll, of North Industry, pleaded not guilty to murder, and his trial was set for November 22 Lyman Brown got two years for embezzlement. David J. Mohr, of Alliance, pleaded guilty of grand larceny and received a sentence of one year. W. W. Wynn, of Canton, pleaded not guilty of cutting with intent to kill, and will be tried November 17.

The Medina Gazette has this: "R. A. Pinn, Esq., of Massillon, a colored attorney, had a case in court here last week. Mr. Pinn was a soldier in the 5th U. S. Col. Infantry, serving from October, '63, to September, '65, but had previously been in the 19th O. V. I., and took part in the battles of Shiloh and Perryville. He has been commander of the G. A. R. Post at Massillon, and is aid-de-camp on the commander of the Department of Ohio staff, and as such attends the national encampment at St. Louis. Ohio sent two regiments of colored troops to the war, the 5th and 27th."

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

Mrs. E. L. Kemp has returned from Baltimore.

Mr. J. V. R. Skinner has returned from New York.

William H. Hose, of this city, has been granted a pension.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bowman spent Sunday in Orrville.

Mr. Charles Beatty, of Cleveland, spent Sunday in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Dunn have gone to Kansas City and Topeka.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Brinkamp have returned from a visit to Canada.

Miss Carrie Culver, of Ithaca, N. Y., is visiting Mr and Mrs. George Russell.

Ed. C. Merwin has gone to Sidney and Columbus, on business for Russell & Co.

Miss Ida Patton, of Canton, is visiting Miss Fannie Upham, on East Main street.

Miss Mary Clemens has returned from a visit in Wooster, Tiffin, and Mansfield.

The Rt. Rev. G. T. Bedell will make a visit to Massillon, probably in November.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ackeret are spending spending the week in Millersburg.

Mrs. J. W. Wickham, jr., of Huron, is spending the day with Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Skinner.

Mr. Archibald McGregor will return from Scotland in time to lend a hand in finishing the campaign.

The Hon. Chauncey I. Filley snd the Hon. Jacob Kemple will speak in the People's hall on Saturday night.

William Reichert, of Loudonville, and Mr. Simmons, of Canal Fulton, are visiting at the residence of Mr. J. F. Snyder.

Mr. Clifford Poe has returned to his home in Massillon after a visit with friends in the city.—Canton Repository.

Mrs. Josiah Baer, of White City, Kan., is visiting at the residence of her brother-in-law, H. C. Baer, 104, East Tremont street.

Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Porter returned Tuesday night and have commenced housekeeping in the Webb residence on East Main street.

Mrs. Mortimer Young and Mrs. John Ritter, of West Tremont street, are spending a week in Akron, visiting Mrs. Ephrm Foltz.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Kitzmiller have gone on a three weeks visit weeks visit to friends near Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Logansport.

Charles Thompson, formerly of Pittsburgh, an expert electrician, has accepted a position with the Massillon Schuyler Electric Light Company.

Mr. Henry L. Yesler, an early Massillonian, who moved to Seattle, Oregon, there to become a prominent business man, visited friends in this city.

Mr. Clarence Hackett, of Massillon, who has been the guest of Clarence Whaler for the past few days, returned to his home last evening.—Canton Repository.

Mr. W. K. Kitzmiller feasted a few friends a few days ago upon a magnificent six pound German carp, which was raised in his pond. The fish in the pond are thriving and Mr. Kitzmiller is greatly pleased with the success of his experiment.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT, the first and only daily newspaper published in Massillon.

THE OLD NINETEENTH

WHAT WAS DONE IN THE BUSINESS MEETING.

A History to be Written—The Next Reunion will be Held at Canfield.

THE INDEPENDENT left the 19th regiment at dinner last Friday, and it had time to go to press before they got through. The art of dining is one at which the veterans grow more proficient as the years go by and their numbers grow less.

Finally they finished, and in good marching order retraced their steps from the Hotel Conrad to the opera house, where the business meeting was held.

The association had no time to trifle away in routine matters, so with vim and vigor they selected Canfield as the place for the next reunion, fixing the time on September 2, 1888. The also elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Lieutenant Thos. A. Brierly, of Warren; secretary, Colonel J. M. Nash, of Canfield; treasurer, Mr. V. B King, also of Canfield. Treasurer J. H. Hunt, of this city, made his annual report. It showed some remarkable financiering. He had paid all the reunion expenses, and yet was able to hand over to his successor the exact amount which had been given to him by his predecessor. Such a statement merited applause, and got it.

Mr. Hiram Doll reported one death, that of John T. Crammanf, of Company A.

Mr. P. D. Reefy, of Elyria, made his speech, favoring the perpetuation of the achievements of the regiment on paper He said that many of its actions had been claimed by other troops, and it was a duty they owed themselves to have this matter righted. Mr. S. J. Firestone made his annual reply. To condense his argument, he said the public would not read the book if it was printed. However, the association saw fit to elect Mr. Reefy historian, and he accepted the trust and promised to set the old 19th in its right light before the world.

After this action had been taken, a vast amount of informal speech making commenced, and a social time followed. The veterans all succeeded in having a pleasant visit, and were warm in their thanks to their hosts.

The managers in this town feel under obligations to the opera house lessees, who furnished them that hall free of charge, and also to the business men who gave them assistance of an equally valuable kind. The Harmonia band remained with the regiment all day, and the stirring music did much to enliven the occasion.

NEXT SATURDAY

The Republican Campaign will be Opened.

Next Saturday the Republican campaign will be opened in the People's hall by two distinguished speakers, who will have much to say of State and local interest. The orators will be the Hon. Chauncey I. Filley and the Hon. Andrew Roy. Mr. Filley was postmaster of the city of St. Louis under Grant's last administration, and is a holder of one of the famous 306 medals, which he received for his constancy to his old chief in the the Chicago convention of 1880. Mr. Roy needs no words of introduction in this community. His connection with the mining interests of this State have already made him well and favorably known in this, the Massillon district.

MASSILLON AT THE FAIR.

Some Fancy Stock, and the Premiums it Took.

Mr. J. S. Coxey, the stone man of this city, took a small part of fine collection of horses and other fancy stock over to the county fair, and has brought them home fairly bristling with the decorations awarded by the judges.

"Kentucky Chief," a Hambletonian stallion, registered in Wallace's American Stud Book as No. 3333, took the first premium over a field of eight horses, including Prophet Wilkes, an animal valued at $8,000. "Chief," by the way, is in training, by T. W. McCue, of Akron.

The imported Percheron, "Courrier," took first premium as a three-year-old, and sweepstakes in the class of all ages.

The Clydesdale stallion took the second premium in his class.

Jessie Coxey's pretty team of Shetland ponies, the only ones in Stark county, came home with the second premium, as a driving team.

The display of stock at the fair was better than ever before, and it is no small compliment for a horse to go home with even the least desirable premium.

Off for a Deer Hunt.

A party of about twenty gentlemen from Cleveland, Massillon and Canton will leave Thursday evening for the northern peninsula of Michigan, where they will camp for two weeks and engage in a hunt for deer and other game. The party will go into camp on the Manistique lakes, which are considered the sportsman's paradise for the Northern States. The party includes Messrs. Harry N. Fisher, Phil. Dorn, Will G. Andrews, Frank B. Many, Charles P. Salen, J. L. Athey, John Schuck, George S. Paine, and W. Kershaw, of Cleveland; Messrs. Hunt and Loeffler, of Massillon; Messrs. Saxton, Gus Dannemiller, Louis Dumont and W. F. Scharlo, of Canton.—Cleveland Leader.

BONE COAL.

A SOURCE OF CONTENTION

Between the Miners and Operators of the Massillon District.

A joint meeting of the operators of the Tuscarawas Valley, or Massillon district, took place Tuesday afternoon in the office of the Howells Coal Company. The miners were represented by John McBride, J. Pollock and Richard Edwards, and the operators by A. Howells, F. Reese, and J. P. Burton. The meeting was held at the instance of the miners, who made two demands, not fully set forth or understood at the last session of these two committees.

One was that the pay day be fixed upon the 10th and 25th of each month, and the other was that "bone coal," should be paid for at the rate fixed for removing slate and dirt The operators had no authority to act, but will lay these two grievances, before a gathering of all the operators who will probably appoint another committee who will make the final decision.

Through a conversation with the Hon. Anthony Howells THE INDEPENDENT is enabled to make clear the points at issue. The operators care but little whether they pay on the 10th and 25th, or upon other days. They have been paying on the Saturdays nearest those dates, as Saturday has been the pay day in this city from time immemorial. If the miners desire to receive their money on the exact dates, the law allows, they can probably get it.

In regard to the "bone coal," the operators are not likely to accede so quickly to the wishes of their employes.

"Bone coal" is a very hard coal, found above the purer article, which will not burn, and which, if mixed with the other, creates dissatisfaction with the purchaser. Now the operators prefer to have this "bone coal" remain in the mine above the true vein. Sometimes however, the miners, in order to secure greater results from their charges of powder, arrange to blast it also, and separates the good from the "bone coal" afterward. Now as the operators do not care to have it removed at all, they object still more to paying for having it removed. On the other hand, the miners claim that it is necessary to remove it, and that it should be paid for under section 5 of the recent joint agreement which reads:

"When mining rates are fixed at from seventy-five to ninety cents per ton, miners shall be paid an additional five cents per ton for every six inches of slate or dirt that comes down, unavoidably, over the coal."

The operators will argue that "bone coal" has never been paid for in this valley, and that section 5 does not mention it. The miners will claim that "bone coal" is included in "slate or dirt." The disagreement will be probably be settled amicably.

THE CITY COUNCIL

GRINDS BUSINESS OUT IN A HURRY.

Reports.—Bills to be Paid by Property Owners.—Bills Paid.

The admiration of the members of the city council for the art Thespian was such that they met at 7 last night, and adjourned before 8. Mr. Boerner was absent.

The marshal's report for this quarter ending October 1, was presented. It stated that sixty-six persons had been confined in the city prison, and that uncollectable subsistence amounted to $24 The report was accepted.

The street commissioner's report for the week ending Octobsr 1, amount, $64.50, was referred to the street and alley committee.

The city engineer reported the names of those who had not complied with their notification to put in the curbing and gutters, and the amounts to be charged on the tax duplicate. The following is the list:

Hollingsworth estate	$21 39
Holliday estate	41 15
Abner Taylor	15 90
Patrick Burke	74 35
Sebastian Herring	20 93
Jacob Hahneck	20 93
Mrs. Dehuff	15 94

On motion these amounts were sent to the auditor, to be placed on the tax duplicate.

Resolutions by Mr. Volkmor: That Mrs. L. Bammerlin and P. Morganthaler, administrator of the Bammerlin estate, be notified to lay flagging, curb, and gutters in front of the property on East street, from Plum street northward. Carried.

Mr. Clutz moved that the engineer notify every citizen to place a number on his house. Carried.

Mr. Volkmor moved that the street commissioner be ordered to discontinue the use of one horse and cart. Carried.

BILLS PAID.

E F Bahney, agent	$ 7 00
A Wendling	24 00
D A Miller	66 25
H Miller	16 25
G O Young	16 87
A Clementz	160 57
R Row	4 00
Mathew Bros	16 30

An Accident at the Bridge Works.

While the little seven-year-old daughter of John Dunn was idling about the Massillon Bridge Works Monday night, about 7 o'clock, she was caught on the end of one of the swiftly revolving shafts, and swung about at a lightning rate of speed. When she was removed her clothing was in shreds, literally hanging in strings from her neck; her body was skinned and bruised, and her left leg broken. With care and good nursing she will recover.

The Elevator Broke.

An overloaded elevator at C. L. McLain & Co.'s wholesale grocery, Monday, got beyond the control of Joseph Huth, who was upon it, and began to fly from the second story to the cellar at a rapidly increasing speed. It s occupant jumped and managed to land on the second story, and the elevator reached the ground with a crash. The cable and several parts of the machinery broke. The load of starch was pretty badly disturbed, and many of the boxes broken. The total damage will amount to about fifty dollars. Joe Huth was found unconscious where he had landed, but the application of restoratives soon brought him around, and his injuries amount to little more than a severe shaking and a bad scare.

Hofste-Roof.

Dr. H. A. Hofste, of Cleveland, was married yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock to Miss Daisy M. Roof, the daughter of Mr. A. F. Roof, at the residence of the bride, No. 255 East Main street. The Rev. B. F. Booth performed the ceremony.

To Art Lovers.

As intimated in THE INDEPENDENT some days ago, the Independent Company has received a large stock of etchings and engravings, which will be displayed as soon as the proper arrangements can be made. They are from a well-known importing house, and will remain in this city until January. There are ninety-two pieces in the collection, which is larger than any ever gathered in any city in Ohio, outside of Cleveland and Cincinnati. Most of them are artists' proofs, and all are well worthy of many hours of study. It is desired that those who do not wish to purchase will at least call and see them before many sales have taken place. The bringing to Massillon of a stock like this for any length of time is decidedly a new enterprise, and if successful will be followed by many other similar displays. An accurate descriptive catalogue is being prepared, and will be published before the sale commences.

Adjustable Lacing Socket Legs.

Best Limb manufactured on the face of the globe. Write for catalogue to Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 903 Penn Ave., Pa.

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Best BARGAINS for the Money.

Repairing a Specialty.

Telephone No. 113. No. 37 E. Main Street,

MASSILLON, OHIO.

Wretched, Indeed.

Are those whom a confirmed tendency to biliousness, subject to the various and changeful symptoms indicative of liver complaint. Nausea, sick headache, constipation, furred tongue, an unpleasant breath, a dull or sharp pain in the neighborhood of the affected organ, impurity of the blood and loss of appetite, signalize it as one of the most distressing, as it is one of the most common, of maladies. There is, however, a benign specific for the disease and all its unpleasant manifestations. It is the concurrent testimony of the public and the medical profession, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine which achieves results speedily felt, thorough and lasting. Besides rectifying liver disorder, it invigorates the feeble, conquers kidney and bladder complaints, and hastens the convalescence of those recovering from enfeebling diseases. Moreover, it is the grand specific for fever and ague.

Give Them a Chance.

That is to say your lungs. Use all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When the air is clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at Fifty Cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain. 1208

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Michael Ruch, late of Stark county, O., deceased.

Dated the 28th day of September, 1887.

ROBERT W. McCAUGHEY,
Adm'r with the will annexed.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of James F. Paul, late of Stark county, O., deceased. Dated the 13th day of September, 1887.

LAVANCHA NICHOLS,
Administratrix.

W. H. McCALL & CO.

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FINE STATIONERY,

PERFUMES,

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--AND--

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Because we have just the

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Just think of it Shilling a yard for carpet, up to the finest carpets.

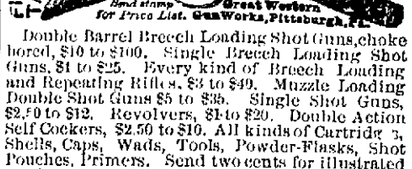
All We Ask Is,

Come and see our goods, they talk for themselves.

OUR CURTAINS AND SCRIMS

Are very cheap at

RICKS'.



Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Guns, choke bored, $10 to $100. Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, $1 to $25. Every kind of Breech Loading and Repeating Rifles, $3 to $40. Muzzle Loading Double Shot Guns $5 to $35. Single Shot Guns, $2.50 to $12. Revolvers, $1 to $20. Double Action Self Cockers, $2.50 to $10. All kinds of Cartridges, Shells, Caps, Wads, Tools, Powder-Flasks, Shot Pouches, Primers. Send two cents for illustrated catalogue. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 621 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

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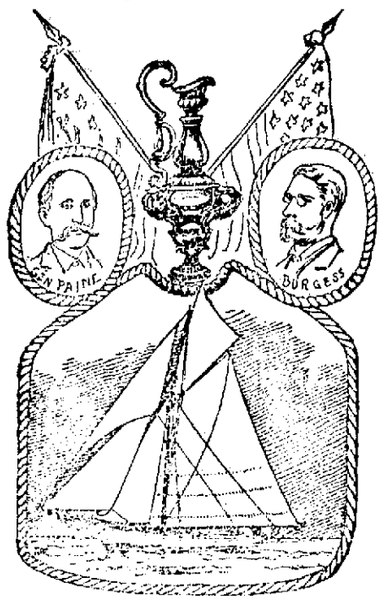
England's Fast Sailing Vessel Proves to Be No Competitor to Captain Paine's Little Boat—The Beatiful Sight of the White Winged Cutters at Sea.



THE VOLUNTEER AND THE CUP DEFENDERS.

HIGHLAND, N. J., Oct. 1.—The weather to-day, the day fixed for sailing the postponed race in the contest between the Volunteer and Thistle, was almost a repetition of that of yesterday. A heavy mist hung over the ocean and in the early morning it was impossible to see more than fifty feet from the shore, but as the hours wore along the mist gradually lifted, and a drenching rain set in. The wind, meanwhile, increased and by 10 o'clock it was blowing at the rate of fifteen to twenty miles per hour from the east-northeast. The mist was driven in so close before the breeze and it soon had cleared enough to make a race possible. The excursion at Sandy Hook present of the same crowd of spectators ance as on the previous day. Excursion steamboats and vessels of all descriptions were moored at anchor, now awaiting patiently the [illegible]

Following close on their wake came a swarm of crafts that [illegible] about the Highlights in search of fun. The contestants [illegible] the lightship went about and began [illegible] for the start.

At [illegible] the preparatory gun was fired, followed [illegible] by the cannon to [illegible]. [illegible] for the starting line, crossing [illegible] after the [illegible] and [illegible]. They had their [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] The Volunteer [illegible] the Volunteer [illegible] which at once [illegible] to the [illegible] The Volunteer [illegible] slightly to the [illegible] The [illegible] the Volunteer [illegible] the [illegible] They [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] shortly after the [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] shortly [illegible] [illegible] Scotch [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A LACK OF WELL KEPT LAWNS AND FLOWER GARDENS.

Want of Interest in the Production of Fine Vegetables and Small Fruits in the West—"Hired Men"—Employment of Machinery.

Farmers are often blamed because they do not have well kept lawns and flower gardens in front of their houses, ornamented walks about the premises, arbors and shaded seats. Many state that lack of taste accounts for the absence of all these things. They are common in villages, and they declare they would be common on farms if their owners had any appreciation of them. Farmers are also criticised because they do not raise a great variety of choice vegetables and small fruit for home consumption. They are often reminded that they could live much better than they do, and be at very little greater expense for food, if they would only set out and cultivate fruit bearing vines and bushes, have a hot bed and raise fine vegetables, such as celery, asparagus and egg plant. They are reminded that city people have fine vegetables and small fruits on their tables almost continually, while farmers rarely ever have them. They are also informed that all these things "cost money" in town, while they can be had in the country for the trouble of raising them.

LUCK IN LITTLE THINGS.

American farmers, especially those living in the west, are informed that farmers in France, Belgium and Holland obtain the food for their families almost entirely from their gardens and poultry yards, and are thereby able to convert nearly all the product of their fields and orchards into money. It has even been said that French farmers receive more than dollars per year for the [illegible] sold to England. Farmers in [illegible] section are often informed of the [illegible] part the garden plays in farming, and the farmers in the eastern [illegible] are told that the rich soil [illegible] better for producing vegetables and small fruits, and that the [illegible] hard and stony land in the eastern states. So acknowledged that not much [illegible] made in the sale of garden vegetables and small fruits from western farms. The men who follow [illegible] as a business in the west and [illegible] to make money by it have few lawns, but little shrubbery, small plantations of fruit, smaller flower gardens, and only apologies for vegetable gardens.

But for all this, and for all that, they are not deficient in good taste, and not unappreciative of the charms of beauty, and not insensible of the "joys of the table." They like beautiful surroundings and are fond of good living. A combination of unfavorable circumstances generally prevents them from beautifying their farms, from "fixing up things" about the house, from raising small fruits, and from supplying their tables with choice home grown vegetables. Western farms are generally large, and the production of field crops is conducted on an extensive scale. Labor is scarcer and dearer than in most of the eastern states, and very much scarcer and dearer than in those foreign countries where so much attention is given to the productiveness of small fruits, choice vegetables and fancy poultry. Most of our "hired men" are new comers—"greenhorns"—who are incompetent to do anything but the coarse and rough work on the place. They require a large amount of directing to enable them to do this properly. The farmer has too many things to look after to enable him to devote too much time to fruit raising and gardening.

OFF TO THE TOWN.

Hands available for farm work appear to become scarcer every season. Ambitious young men who are acquainted with field and garden work are anxious to obtain farms for themselves while land is cheap. Almost all who work for wages go to the large towns to seek employment.

The consequences are a scarcity of farm laborers, poor service and high wages. In many places men competent to raise fruit, to lay out and plant grounds, and to do work in a flower and vegetable garden cannot be obtained for the money that farmers can raise from the sale of crops, wool and meat at the prices they must now be sold for.

The general employment of machinery on farms has also exerted an unfavorable influence on small fruit culture, landscape, vegetable and flower gardening. Persons who have become accustomed to the use of machines in the field do not like to engage in doing work involving the use of hand tools. It may be very light work like preparing beds in a garden, setting out strawberry plants and pruning bushes that produce flowers and fruit—it may be a change from ordinary field labor—but they nevertheless dislike it. The substitution of machines drawn by horses or operated by steam power for tools that must be used by the exercise of human strength has had a tendency to diminish skill in most sorts of manual labor. The man who has used a gang plow, a riding cultivator, a mower, hay rake and self binding harvester for several seasons has lost the skill he once possessed in the use of the spade, the garden rake, the hand hoe and the pruning knife. He is no longer "handy" at any kind of garden work, and as a consequence he neglects it.—Chicago Times.

How the Turks Make Coffee.

A special word for the coffee is needed. The Turkish coffee is seldom liked at first by strangers, but it does not take long for one to learn to like that so well that no other coffee ever tastes half so good. There is a small brass thing between a dipper and a kettle with a capacity for two, four or more cups marked upon it. Into this is put cold water, a teaspoon heaping full of sugar for each cup and a small teaspoonful of coffee ground as fine as flour for each person. These are added to the cold water, and then the ebrick, or coffee kettle, is pushed down into the coals of the manga, or brazier, and just as it is on the point of boiling, before it does the coffee is poured into tiny porcelain cups, which hold as much as half an egg shell. This cup is then placed into a beautiful gold or silver filagree coffee holder, and is served with a tray of glasses of water. First you drink the water to leave your mouth clean enough to appreciate to the full the delicious aroma of the coffee. No milk or cream is added and the coffee is thick with grounds, and on the top of each cup should be a foam called kaimac, or cream. As soon as you enter a harem the chief lady, or bascadine hanum, claps her hands and the caffeejee, or coffee bearer, brings coffee.—Olive Harper in Philadelphia Times.

The productive faculty is of little avail without the divine spark, the flash of fire which gives it value.—Christian Reid.

FARM AND GARDEN.

HOW GEESE MUST BE MANAGED TO INSURE PROFITABLE RETURNS.

The Preservation of Garden Seeds—All About the Popular Pyrethrum Insect Powder—Barbed Wire Fences with Growing Trees for Supports.

In the constructing of barbed wire fences it sometimes happens that growing trees are used as posts for support. If the wire is fastened directly to the tree, as some have practiced, the growth of the tree buries it in the bark and wood, where the presence of continual moisture and the retention of the water of every shower tend to produce rusting, and renewing, if ever necessary, is rendered difficult.

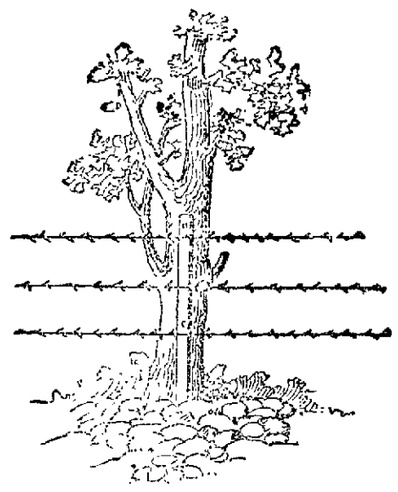


FIG. 1—BARBED WIRE ON TREES.

The accompanying figures represent a method which has been successfully adopted for using growing trees as posts for the support of barbed wire fences and recommended by The Country Gentleman. The usual objection to barbed wire on trees in this mode is obviated, as will be seen in the cut, by placing a narrow board or plank against the face of the tree, securing it with two or three nails, and then fastening the wires to this board, as shown in the figures. A board or plank three or four inches wide answers the purpose, and it may be pine or cedar. If the trees to which the wire is fastened are in a line where there is no danger of animals becoming injured with the barbs, four wires and a tight good and durable barrier. But if injury is feared from the wire to cattle and horses, a visible obstruction must be provided, such as a small rip rap wall, which may be fifteen or twenty inches high, more or less, the stones being laid loosely in a straight line (see Fig. 1). This plan will in most cases serve as well as a regularly laid wall of stones. Animals are not disposed to tread on the stones.

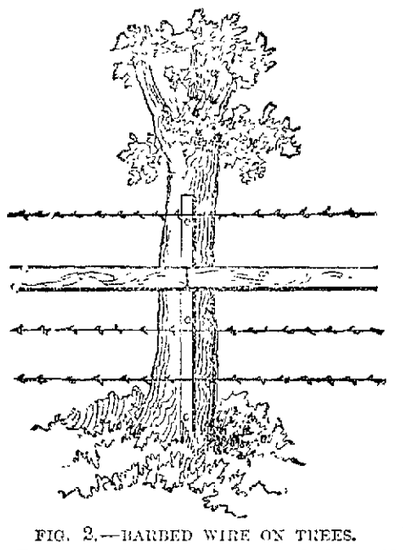


FIG. 2.—BARBED WIRE ON TREES.

But, says the authority quoted from, if stones are not to be had and the trees are not further apart than the length of fence boards, the fence may be rendered visible by nailing a board between the two upper wires, as shown in Fig. 2. There is still another way to prevent harm to animals which run in adjacent fields. This is to cut or plow a small open ditch on each side and raise a bank of earth between them and under the line of the fence. But this cannot be adopted for trees, as the roots will prevent the plowing of the furrows. When posts are set it is an easy and efficient way to protect animals, as they are held in check by the ditches and the bank of earth; and it obviates the use of the lower wire, and the posts being held by the bank need not be set so deep.

When it is desired to run a barbed fence through woods or other plantation where the trees are not in a straight line care must be taken to have each tree stand in the obtuse angle which it forms, the wire being always placed on the outside where it will be firmly held in position.

The great convenience and economy of using growing trees instead of posts is an additional inducement for planting narrow timber belts at the boundaries of the principal fields.

Pyrethrum Insect Powder.

Powdered pyrethrum, sold under various names, as buhach, Persian insect powder, Dalmatian insect powder, etc., has the past few seasons grown steadily in favor as an insecticide in farm and garden. It has, in a word, assumed sufficient importance to entitle it to a familiar acquaintance with every farmer and every housewife. Some confusion exists owing to the number of names by which pyrethrum is introduced in our markets. That grown in the United States, notably in California, is sold under the name of buhach. The imported powder, Pyrethrum roseum, is grown in the region south of the Caucasus mountains, and is known in commerce as Persian insect powder, while that grown in Dalmatia is termed Dalmatian powder.

Pyrethrum is not poisonous to higher animals, hence its present popularity among those who dislike to handle such poisons as London purple and Paris green. While not a poison to man and beast, pyrethrum has proven a valuable remedy for many farm and household pests. Its active principle is a volatile oil which acts on the nervous system of the insect. The powder should be kept dry and stored in closed packages until required for use.

It is employed both dry and in solutions. At the Ohio Experiment Station the best results have been gained with the dry powder diluted not more than five times with flour, finely slaked lime or other finely powdered substances. At this station the powder is thoroughly mixed with the dilutent and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours in a closed vessel before using to gain the best results. It is applied with a good hand bellows. From the experience at this station it is believed that pyrethrum will be found most beneficial for smooth bodied caterpillars, such as cabbage worms and others like them. On the woolly caterpillars it had little or no effect and did not prove a sure remedy for beetles.

On the experimental grounds of The Rural New Yorker, where preference is given to the California buhach, successful results have been obtained by using the buhach in solution. Mr. Carman, who made the experiments, insists upon the use of a hand force pump and the cyclone nozzle for best effects.

With the above solution applied as here stated, he has been able to destroy the rose bugs, which were present in large numbers this season on his farm. The economy of the use of pyrethrum or buhach, in Mr. Carman's opinion, depends upon its application as a fine spray or vapor, when the same quantity of water will go fifty times as far as if sprinkled on the plants, while the time required to do the work will be perhaps twenty times less. At the Ohio station the powder is applied through a bellows. One pound of pyrethrum diluted with other powdered substance three to five times was found abundant to dust an acre of cabbage.

Directions for Saving Garden Seeds.

Seeds of all kinds, says American Agriculturist, should be fully ripe when gathered, but it is also important to harvest them as soon as they are ripe. For keeping small quantities of seeds, paper bags are preferable to cloth, as they afford better protection against moisture and insects. Always mark each package with the name of the seed contained in it, and the year in which it grew. Cold does not injure the vitality of seeds, but moisture is detrimental to all kinds.

Melon, cucumber, squash and pumpkin seeds should be taken only from ripe, perfect shaped specimens. In a small way the seeds may be simply taken out, spread on plates or tins and dried. Larger quantities have to be washed before drying, to remove the slime that adheres to them. When the seeds are thoroughly dried, tie them in bags, and keep in a dry place secure from mice or rats.

Beets, parsnips, turnips, carrots, onions, cauliflower and cabbage will not produce seed until the second year. Set out in early May strong, well matured plants of last season's crop. When the seed is ripe, cut the stalks and put under cover to dry, then beat out the seed and store in paper bags.

Measuring Corn in the Crib.

Many rules are given by which the number of bushels of corn in a crib may be ascertained. But these are more or less untrustworthy from the fact that they assume that two bushels of corn on the ear are equal to one of shelled corn; whereas, in point of fact some corn will not make it, while some will more than do so. These rules, however, often serve a convenient purpose, affording a fairly reasonable estimate, a much closer one than may be had from mere measurement of the eye. Following are a few such rules, any one of which may be employed as an approximate estimate; the first is most generally used:

1. Measure the length, breadth and height of the crib, inside the rail; multiply these together and divide by two. The result is the number of bushels of shelled corn.

2. Level the corn so it is of equal depth throughout. Multiply the length, breadth and depth together, and this product by four, and cut off one of the figures to the right of the product. The remaining figures will represent the number of bushels of shelled corn.

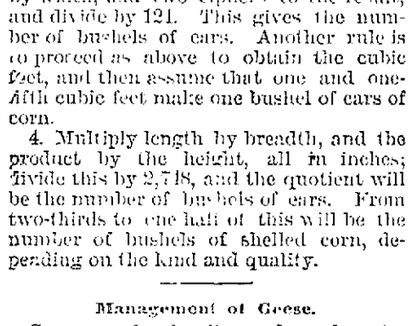
3. Multiply length by height and then by width, add two ciphers to the result, and divide by 121. This gives the number of bushels of ears. Another rule is to proceed as above to obtain the cubic feet, and then assume that one and one-fifth cubic feet make one bushel of ears of corn.

4. Multiply length by breadth, and the product by the height, all in inches; divide this by 2,718, and the quotient will be the number of bushels of ears. From two-thirds to one half of this will be the number of bushels of shelled corn, depending on the kind and quality.

Management of Geese.

Geese are far hardier and much easier to rear than turkeys, and, if fat, bring always a good price in the market. In a word, these fowls pay very well indeed for keeping, and the farmer will, as a rule, find it worth his while to have a few of them in the autumn when his grain crops are off the land.

Of the various breeds of geese the Toulouse is the best known, and with the Embden, are the chief ones for commercial purposes. The Toulouse is also called the gray goose, because its plumage is of that color, while the Embden is called the white goose, its plumage being white throughout. Notwithstanding the fact that the feathers of Embden geese bring a higher price than do those of the Toulouse, the latter, as has been intimated, is the more popular breed. The Toulouse are good layers and their flesh is tender, juicy and well flavored. They often reach an enormous weight. Their heavy bodies fit them for close cooping and they are easily confined by a low fence and will thrive on less water than other varieties of geese.



TOULOUSE GEESE.

To make goose keeping a paying business, however, a good sized pond, with a plentiful supply of water and pasturage, are indispensable. Provide these fowls with a house separate from other kinds and see that it is supplied regularly with clean straw. Goslings to be fattened for winter use should be turned on the stubbles as fast as the grain crops are harvested. With ample range and plenty of water and oats, they will soon be ready for market. It need hardly be told that geese must be kept out of the mowing grass and corn fields or they will soon do damage that will place them on the wrong side of the profit and loss column.

Items of General Interest.

The New York State Dairymen's association is agitating the question of dairy schools.

Many of the states show a revival of the Grange order.

The leading cranberry growing states are Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Connecticut. In New Jersey there are some 5,200 acres under cranberry cultivation.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

DELEGATES GATHERING TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Sessions Will Probably be Held With Open Doors, as the Present One Will Only be a Legislative Meeting—The Public Opening Ceremonies—Notes.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 4.—Of the fifty or sixty members of the Knights of Labor already here to attend the general assembly, which opens here Tuesday morning, none are willing to admit that the wholesale rumors of impending trouble have any foundation in fact. The prospect that the cases of the Anarchists will be sprung upon the body has been very generally canvassed, and there is a very decided opinion that the question should be ruled out of order at the start. A modified resolution suggesting clemency may possibly receive the support of the assembly, but even that much is doubtful. The report of the general co-operative board will be an important and valuable document.

The appropriation of $1,000 that was voted to this body by the Richmond convention has been left untouched, and the year has been occupied in gathering facts and opinions relative to the co-operative enterprises which are now being conducted by the Knights of Labor in different parts of the country. Among these are newspapers, banks, tobacco, hatting, carriage and furniture manufacturing establishments and cooperage works.

A canvass of some forty delegates yesterday indicated a unanimous sentiment of opening the convention to the press on the ground that the present session would be purely a legislative one, and that nothing was likely to transpire which it would be desirable to keep secret.

Delegates to the general assembly of the Knights of Labor have been arriving on every train since midnight, and fully 200 are now on the scene. A party of eleven, with a good supply of Anti-Powderly timber came in early this morning. It comprised John Buchanan, Robert Nelson and Charles Stolp, of Chicago; Joseph Labadie, of Detroit; John Morrison and George Murray, New Yorkers; H. J. Canavach, Cincinnati; Andrew Boat and James G. Graham, Brooklyn, and Joseph Medina, of Philadelphia.

Morrison, Buchanan and Nelson were rooming at the headquarters of the delegates before the Breakfast hour, and were informed from many sources that the conservative element had no apprehensions that the antis in the convention would be either very pretentious or very dangerous. Buchanan was also informed that the protest filed against him had not yet been considered by the committee on credentials.

Ex-Congressman Weller, of Iowa, better known as "Calamity" Weller, was one of the early risers, and greeted the arriving members of the general executive board long before many of the delegates were out of bed. It has been decided that the work of the assembly shall be pushed through with all possible dispatch, and the opinion is entertained by some of the officers that the program can be completed by Saturday, or the following Monday. It is expected that Buchanan will have considerable difficulty in securing a seat upon the floor. Nearly every local assembly in Colorado has, so it is understood, filed a protest against his credentials.

Other cases which will give the committee considerable trouble are those of John Morrison, of the expelled carpet weavers' district 126, of New York, and Hugh McGarvey, of National District 156. In each case when the decision is against the delegate the question will be appealed to the general assembly and fought out upon its merits. John Morrison, who is leading the carpet weavers' fight, has no credentials. His only resort will be to induce some delegate to bring the case before the assembly. Should the majority of the delegates be in favor of allowing the expelled district to come back, it will do so, but should they refuse, the case will be lost for another year. So far as can be indicated by a partial canvass of the delegates the action of the executive board in the matter will be sustained.

The public opening ceremonies at the Washington rink this morning were shorn of considerable of their attractions by the absence of Governor McGill, Grand Master Workman Powderly, Secretary Latchman and "Tom" O'Reilly, of New York, the sweet singer of the order, the latter three having missed connections in Chicago. Very handsome indeed was the appearance that the rink presented in its gala attire. Streamers of red, white and blue intertwined with evergreens and flowers, were suspended in artistic profusion from the rafters and walls. A floral counterpart of the globe sphere and triangle, which from the insignia of the order occupied a conspicuous position in the rear of the platform, and pictures of the devotees of the cause of labor and hundreds of mottoes made by the ladies of this city combined to make the gigantic building appear like a kaleidescope vision from fairyland. The audience was large, and there was prolonged applause when John P. M. Gaughey appeared on the platform that had been erected in the center of the structure. Behind him came Mayor A. A. Ames, with Robert Griffiths, of Chicago; A. A. Carlton, of Massachusetts; T. Barry, of Michigan; Frederick Turner, of Philadelphia; W. H. Bailey, Richard Trevellick, Ralph Beaumont and other noted leaders of the convention.

In the absence of the governor, Mayor Ames welcomed the delegates to Minneapolis. He said of the many great questions which were before the people, none was more important than that which was justice between capital and labor. In his experience the workingmen had never claimed anything that could not be characterized as a matter of justice, pure and simple. Minneapolis had been the first city in the west to come to the front on the eight-hour question, and this was because its legislative body which was placed in power by the laboring element knew and understood its needs.

The mayor closed by tendering the delegates the freedom of the city, and Richard Griffiths, grand worthy foreman of the order, who is in poor health, responded to the welcome in a very few words.

A. A. Carlton, of Massachusetts, in behalf of the general executive board, spoke more at length. In the course of his remarks he said: "Earnest, yes, desperate attempts are being made to prove that our organization is dwindling away, that it is disintegrating, that our forces are in a condition of demoralization. It is not true. [Applause.] It will never become so. Our great army will never turn its back to the foe so long as it knows that the lives of our women and our children are ground up into the fabrics we are wearing to-day. [Prolonged cheers.] So long as there are thousands starving and thousands more dying in poverty, while the few are living, not only in convenience and comfort, but in luxury, so, as long as the toilers of our manufactories, our workshops and our mines are making the wealth flow into the hands of one class, the owners of cities and towns, the lands and the houses while the ninety and nine have empty hands, so long will the Knights of Labor continue in existence."

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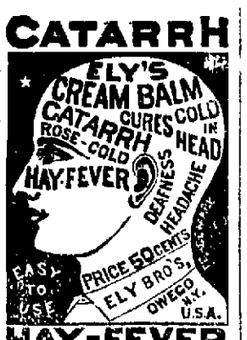

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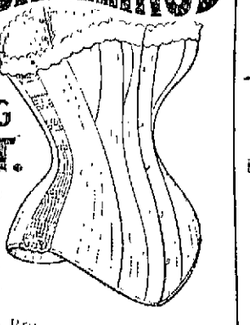

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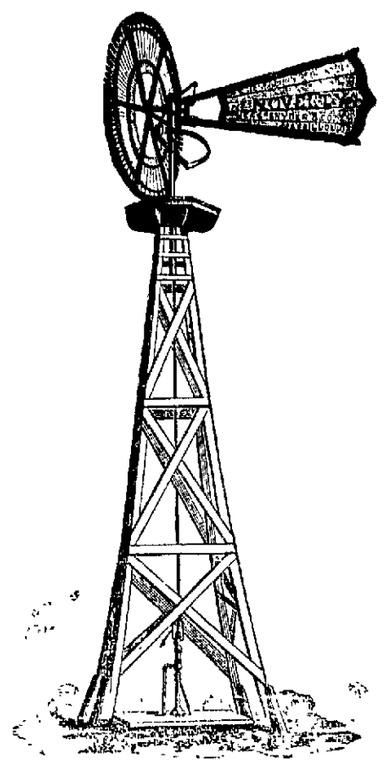

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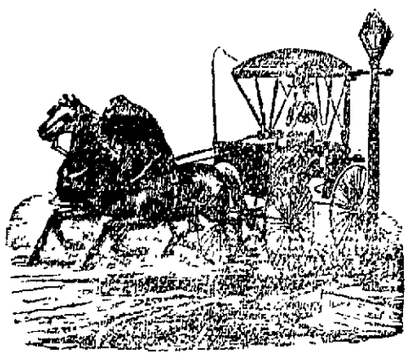


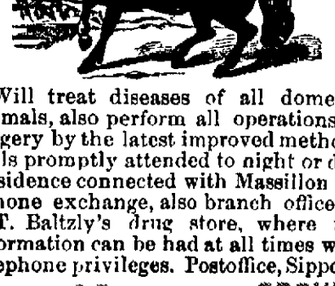
Cheapest and Best Turnouts in the City.

Horses in Good Order and all Good Roadsters. Fine Buggies, Easy Riding. Rigs delivered to all parts of the city at all hours.

A TRIAL ALWAYS SATISFIES.
CALL AND SEE ME

DR. F. Z. GROFF,
Veterinary Surgeon,

Office and Infirmary near Sippo Station, 3½ miles west of Massillon.



Will treat diseases of all domestic animals, also perform all operations of surgery by the latest improved methods. Calls promptly attended to night or day. Residence connected with Massillon telephone exchange, also branch office at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, where full information can be had at all times with telephone privileges. Postoffice, Sippo, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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WEST BROOKFIELD.

Harvey Smith will move to Massillon this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pattinson visited relatives at New Brighton, O., last week.

The public schools will begin, on next Monday.

Wm. Smith began teaching the winter term of school at Dublin, last Monday.

Pattinson & Smith are now drilling a hole for the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company, at their works.

Work at the Dublin shaft, now being sunk by the Sippo Coal Company, is progressing. It is about twenty five feet deep.

The track to the Levers mine is nearly laid. The company is now selling a No 1 quality of coal. The first car will be shipped sometime next week.

Last Sunday seven of our young bloods indulged in a cheap drunk at Erb's cider press. This place is becoming a resort for our boys who want to act like men, but wind up by acting like hogs. Whether they buy the cider or steal it, can not be found out, but they "get there all the same." Boys, the next time your names will be published. Look out.

ELTON.

Mr. Sam Warwick was home from Mt. Union on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. King came to visit their sister over Sunday.

Quite a [illegible] Justice, Sunday took many from people there.

[illegible] Zanmon came up from Canal Fulton to visit his friends and relatives.

Mesdames Cora and Bessie Gallibour came from Alliance, a few days with their aged, Mrs. Jane Bogbigan.

The excursion train on Tuesday for the [illegible] many of the people from Akron went to [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] and Mr Cooper Childs of [illegible] Indiana, left for their homes on Monday morning, and [illegible] to see brothers at Mundale.

[illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Andrew [illegible] Campbell [illegible] of Canal Fulton [illegible] the [illegible] was a happy occasion, [illegible] many of the guests [illegible] tributions of [illegible] and many [illegible] and [illegible] Has made a very tangible [illegible] gold watch and [illegible] gold headed canes, [illegible] and many gold dollars.

DALTON.

[illegible] fair weather.

Mrs. John Graber is visiting friends in Cleveland this week.

Mr. D. S. McElhaney returned from his trip to St. Louis on Tuesday.

The infant child of S. and J. Buch died on Monday morning of cholera infantum.

Tilden Welty has been mine operator at the Dalton coal mines for the last two weeks. He reports good trade.

Martin Schultz has taken a large number of wagons to the Wooster fair this week.

The Salvation Army have rented the Weiss hall and will hold their meetings there now. The other hall they occupied was too far away from the center of town.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Jabas had an upset coming home from Mt. Eaton Sunday night. The harness broke coming down a hill, which caused the accident. Mrs. Jabas was hurt pretty badly, but is able to be around again.

Mrs. A. Welty, who was visiting her daughter Laura near Fulton, took suddenly ill, and was quite dangerously ill during the visit, but since then has improved, was brought home, and is getting along well.

CHAPMAN.

School in the corn dodger district commenced last Monday with Jos. C. Bole as teacher.

J. Jefferson Morgan and wife returned home after a week's visit with relatives in Youngstown.

The large stack at the brick yard is being disturbed by the coal being taken out underneath. Mr. Thomas Patterson is building, rode down to see whether the rumors are there or not.

A telegram announcing the serious illness of the mother of George Richards was the cause of his leaving immediately for Schuylkill county, Pa.

We are pleased to note the fact that David Naysmith has taken charge of the general management of the Clinton mine, operated by the Fox Lake Coal Company.

Mr. J. D. Evans has just returned from a business trip to Rush Run, Jefferson county, O., and says things are booming down there.

Mr. A. Freeburgh, under whose supervision the Massillon brick plant was erected, is at the head of a joint stock company, which has leased one hundred acres of land and erected a large building, for the manufacture of paving brick and sewer pipe. They sank a double shaft seventy-five feet deep and found a a vein of excellent fire clay eleven feet thick. They also have a four and a half foot vein of coal in their territory. They expect to have everything completed by spring, and when in running order, will employ one hundred and fifty men. The job reflects credit on Mr. Freeburgh. They were anxious to have Mr. John Evans go down and take charge of the mining affairs, but Mr. Evans could not leave his present position.

THE OHIO SHIP CANAL.

REASONS WHY THE EASTERN ROUTE IS PREFERRED.

Renewed Interest in an Old Enterprise, which Time Will See Accomplished.

In its issue of Monday the Akron Beacon says: "The oft-mooted project to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio river by means of a ship canal is again to the fore. The Toledo Blade is, of course, bubbling over with enthusiasm in favor of the Miami & Erie canal project. In favor of this particular enterpsise it is to be said that the termini, Toledo and Cincinnati are larger and more flourishing cities than Cleveland and Marietta, the termini of the Ohio and Muskingum project, that the proposed canal would pass through the newly developed and highly promising oil and natural gas belt of Ohio, that of Delphos, Defiance, Piqua, Troy, Dayton and Hamilton, all important interior cities, would contribute largely to the commerce of the proposed canal, and that the route would be less than that from Cleveland to Cincinnati via Marietta and the Ohio river.

On the other hand it may be urged in favor of the eastern project, in which Akron is interested, that its terminal proper will be Cleveland and Cincinnati, the strongest possible combination of cities in point of population. The prosperity of Cleveland is even more assured than that of Cincinnati. In the second place, while the M. & E. route would tap the oil and gas country, the Ohio and Muskingum route would tap the immensely valuable coal measures in the vicinity of Zanesville, which Cleveland has striven so long and fruitlessly to reach by rail direct. The advantage of reaching this mining territory by water canal, so that no trans-shipment at Cleveland need be involved, would be unestimable.

In the third place, the interior cities that would be reached by the Eastern route count at all mean in number or importance. Among them would be Akron, Massillon, Canal Dover, New Philadelphia, Newcomerstown, Coshocton, Zanesville, Marietta, Uhrichsburg, Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton and Portsmouth. Roughly, overlooking for the fact that the eastern route would be a little more circuitous, we may place the very serious fact that the M. & E. route promises to be so expensive that it is doubtful whether it will ever be authorized by Congress. Appendix "K K" to annual report of the chief engineer, U. S. A., for 1887, contains the preliminary survey and estimates for enlarging the M. & E. canal. The total estimated cost as there exhibited would be $28,557,173.13. There would be very much less dredging to be done by the Ohio canal route and it will present fewer obstacles to be overcome by the engineers.

AN AKRON RUMOR

That the Canal is to be Abandoned and the Valley Railway Extended to Massillon.

An Akron business man, after explaining to The Times how the N. Y. P. & O and the Valley railways will use the belt switch in common, was asked:

"But the belt line can't certainly be used for switching freight and for passenger business also. And at the Cereal mills there isn't room for another track."

"Don't be too sure. Just now there isn't, but when the canal is abandoned there will be plenty of room. See? The biggest fight in the legislature this winter will be just over the canal question. You remember what a row there was there last session? Well, that was merely a beginning of a most determined fight against the entire canal system of the State. If the canal here goes, the Valley will use the property to extend its line to Massillon, and railroad matters hereabouts will be greatly changed right away. You'll hear music at Columbus this winter."

SHE GOT THE MONEY

A Plucky Girl Brings Three Traveling Salesmen to Time.

Says the Canton Democrat of Wednesday: "About two weeks ago three traveling agents came to Massillon, where they canvassed the city for orders for photographs. For fifty cents they sold an order on a local photographer for a dozen cabinet photographs which would be made for the party holding the order, upon presentation and the payment of $3. This arrangement was legitimate and was not a "fake." The crooked part occurred later.

Upon arriving in Massillon the trio put up at a private boarding house, kept by a widow woman. After completing their work in Massillon the fellows suddenly disappeared, failing to settle their board bills. The landlady mourned the loss of the money, but her nineteen year old daughter took a different view of the matter. She suspected that the canvassers would work Canton, so she came here to-day and found she had surmised correctly. Meeting one of the fellows on the street, she collared him and threatened him with arrest unless he paid up, which he did. She then made him take her to his partners, and they too came up to the limerick. When this enterprising Massillon girl went home she had all the boodle due her mother, and made the trio of board-bill jumpers pay the expenses she incurred in coming after them to Canton."

How it Was Done.

The Stark county Horse Protection Society started out one hundred and fifty strong, as soon as it was heard that Elias Miller's horse had been stolen, and recovered it and the buggy also, between Orrville and Fredricksburg. The thieves could not be found.

Grange Meeting.

The Stark County Pomona Grange will hold a special meeting in Grange hall, Canton, O., Saturday, October 22, at 1 p. m. A full attendance is desired. The object of the meeting will be to make arrangements to entertain the next Ohio State Grange, which meets in Canton in December.

C. ZOLLARS, Master.
E. P. CLAY, Secretary.

Miss Maddern at Bucher's.

A large audience gathered in the opera house last night to see Miss Minnie Maddern and her company in "In Spite of All." The play is decidedly more serious than anything Miss Maddern has heretofore attempted, though in its outlines it is not far removed from "Caprice," in which she won the hearts of the public a year ago. A loving wife, whose husband's affections are alienated by the witchery of an actress, after many vicissitudes wins him back from his unworthy passion. The sympathy of the audience is always with Miss Maddern. In the lighter parts her winning ways exercise a subtle magnetism, and in the sadder and more dramatic scenes, where all her power as an actress is called into play, she holds her hearers spell bound, one moment her hysterical laughter is theirs, and again a dead silence tells of the workings of the mind. Her support was thoroughly good. Every part is fully developed into all that it should be—no more, no less. To the refined and intelligent class of theater goers, no actress is more welcome in Massillon than Miss Maddern.

A Great Thing for Massillon, If True.

It is said that the C., L. & W. and B. & O. railroads have made arrangements by which the latter can have an outlet to the lakes and the former can cross the river at Bellaire.—Flushing Advertiser.

Massillon Must Have Lectures.

A lecture course committee has been formed, and the public may soon expect definite announcements. Let every one be prepared to encourage the enterprise.

Healthy Business.

Agent Strobel, of the Adams Express Company, has commenced his books, and finds that there has been an increase of seventeen and one-half per cent. in the amount of business done by his company during the month of September, over the same month, one year ago.

Filley and Kemple.

A telegram from the Republican Central Committee announces that the Hon. Jacob Kemple, of Iowa, will speak in this city next Saturday, with the Hon. Chauncey I Filley, instead of the Hon. Andrew Roy, as first announced.

Licenses to wed have been granted to Henry Lonhart and Tillie Zerbe, Canton; Grelan Elmer Shanabrook and Hannah Rodgers, Massillon; Ed. A. Cowan and Mamie A Kirby, Alliance; William McEndarffner and Florence Erwin, Paris.

Over $30,000 is the monthly pay roll of the P. F. W. & C. at Alliance. About three-fourths of this is paid to Alliance men, showing between six and seven hundred families directly dependent on that road in this city.—Alliance Review.

Edward Carr, the eldest son of the Rev. J. M. Carr, formerly pastor of the First Methodist church of this city, died at 12:30 p. m. Wednesday. The funeral will take place Friday morning at 10 o'clock, from the family residence at Damascus, Columbiana county.

"Human Nature" is the unique and comprehensive title of a strongly constructed Yankee comedy that is announced to appear at Bucher's opera house on Thursday evening, October 13. The character comedian, Richard O'Gorman, will appear in the title role as "Salem Peabody," a middle aged Yankee farmer. The company supporting Mr. O'Gorman is said to embrace some of the most capable people in the country. The company carries a large quantity of elegant scenery, and also brings its own orchestra and brass band.

Excursions to Columbus.

For K. T. Encampment, via Pennsylvania Lines. The Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg will sell tickets to Columbus October 10, 11 and 12, at low round trip rates, account the Knights Templar Conclave. For full information apply to the nearest agent of the Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, & St. Louis Railway Company, or Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company.

Death of Ex-Governor Washburn.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 6.—Ex-Governor William B. Washburn dropped dead a little before 10 o'clock this morning on the platform of the city hall at the morning session of the American board of foreign missions. Mr. Washburn was seated on the platform, and during the reading of the annual survey by Dr. Smith he suddenly fell forward into the lap of the gentleman next to him and expired in a few minutes without having spoken a word. The body was carried to an ante-room and Dr. Post summoned, but it was too late. Ex-Governor Washburn come from Greenfield this morning and went to the city hall direct.

Attempt to Wreck an Express Train.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—A diabolical attempt was made yesterday morning to wreck an express train on the Illinois & St. Louis railroad about a mile and a half from Belleville, Ill. A switch had been thrown open leading to a siding a mile long. A quarter of the end the rails had been so adjusted as to plunge the train down a steep embankment. The engineer happily was able to stop the train before it reached the spot.

"The Sanitary Era"

Is a paper with a mission. Everything possible, pay or no pay, it will do to extend its "important embassy to man." Therefore any periodical or book in the world may be had of the publisher of the Sanitary Era as low as elsewhere, together with a year of the Sanitary Era, into the bargain—of itself about the best value for the times ever put into a secular publication for one dollar or any other price. Persons, lay or professional, who neglect the Sanitary Era, are keeping themselves in ignorance of unprecedented advances in sanitation, of which that paper is actually the only periodical pioneer. Semi-monthly; 16 pp; $1.60 a year. Wm. C. Conant, 31 Bond street, New York.

Read THE DAILY INDEPENDENT, and urge your friends to subscribe for it. It is a thoroughly Massillon institution, and is laid before its patrons every evening regularly.

THE FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Representatives of the Press Excluded From the Hall—Welcome Address From Grand Master Powderly. Report of Committee on Credentials.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 5.—The delegates to the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor commenced to gather in Harmonia hall soon after 9 o'clock this morning, and at half-past 10 o'clock when three sharp strokes from the chairman's gavel announced that the hour for commencing business had arrived, very few seats were unoccupied. None but delegates were admitted. The proposition to admit the representatives of the press to the meetings of the body subject to their withdrawal when it should be deemed desirable to go into executive session, was abandoned this morning, in the face of indications that there would be considerable washing of soiled linen on the part of the various delegations.

Quite a number of women delegates had put in an appearance up to the hour of opening the proceedings, among them being Mrs. Stevens, of Milwaukee; Mrs. Maria Todd, of Michigan; Mrs. Mary Hannafin, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Hale, of New Jersey, and Mrs. Lenora M. Barry, of New York. A few brief words of welcome were expressed by Grand Master Workman Powderly and the report of the committee on credentials was at once submitted. The discussion upon this document will probably consume some time.

Some of the delegates are of the idea that the work before the assembly can be completed inside of a week or ten days, but Mr. Powderly said this morning that according to the best idea he could form it would be nearer three weeks before they had a chance to get away.

Late last night and early this morning the opponents of the executive board, as the anti-Powderly faction now characterize themselves, were in consultation for the purpose of arranging their program, and if they submit but a small proposition of the complaints that they have formulated, they are likely to occupy a good proportion of the session. Their latest grievance is that a number of stenographers and clerks, who are not members of the order, have been given employment at the general headquarters at Philadelphia, and that this practice is calculated to destroy the secret features of the organization. It will also be charged that a sum exceeding $3,000 has been expended by the executive quarters without compliance with the law relating to expenditures. It is not alleged that this money has been used other than in the interests of the order, but the kickers contend that not a penny should be disturbed except upon the proper vouchers, and that the practice referred to should be roundly condemned.

Morrison, of New York, has been actively circulating among the delegates this morning, seeking support for the motion to reinstate his assembly, and Buchanan, of Chicago, has been equally alert in his own interest.

Interest in the resolution in favor of the condemned Anarchists continues to increase, and while the Chicago delegation have won over many of the delegates who were at first opposed to its consideration, they have failed with others who are noted for their eloquence and conservative disposition, and numerous points of order will be made as soon as the subject is sprung. Among those outside of Chicago, who will support the cause of the condemned men, are William R. Fox, of Detroit, Assembly No. 48, who says they did not have a fair trial and that the evidence did not warrant the verdict; J. M. Bloomer, of the Toledo News, a largely circulated labor paper, who thinks they should be sent to jail, but not to the gallows: P. H. McCabe, of District 87, who is opposed to capital punishment under any circumstances; Hugh McGarvey, of District 135, the miners district, who says there was no evidence to warrant the verdict, and John May, of District 100, who says they should not be hanged without assigning his reasons. All these men are good talkers and they will take the floor in support of the proposition to be submitted by Schilling.

The affairs of the co-operative board will furnish food for considerable debate. Despite the fact that the body has failed to touch a single dollar of the appropriation of $40,000 granted at the Richmond convention, and, moreover, prepared an elaborate and valuable report, it has number of opponents. They contend that its centralization features are obnoxious, that the majority of the authority of the order is vested in it, and that a radical change is in order to divest it of some of its objectionable features.

The Farmers' Alliance, which is very strong in the west and northwest opened its annual convention to-day, with several hundred delegates in attendance. It is understood that the knights will made direct overtures to the alliance with the view of a union of forces. The morning was occupied with a business session. At its close there was a public meeting in Windom hall, where the delegates were welcomed by Mayor Ames. A hearty response was made by Jesse Kennedy, president of the Iowa state alliance, and President A. J. Strector, of Illinois, made his annual address. At the business session a committee was appointed to prepare a constitution by which each congressional district can elect a delegate to the convention. Under the present rule but two delegates can be chosen from each state, and it is thought the change will tend to largely increase the membership of the alliance.

Co-operative buying and selling will occupy a great deal of the time at the alliance meeting. It is regarded by the members of the organization as the one question of greatest importance just now. Texas and Dakota seem to have run away ahead of their sister states and territories in the matter of co-operative buying and selling. President McCune, of the Texas Alliance, estimates that they have saved at least one million dollars in cotton ginning alone in that state. Texas is the stronghold of the Alliance, and its membership is over twenty thousand. Iowa and Dakota have quadrupled their membership during the year. Minnesota has held its own. Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas and Michigan have little more than doubled their membership during the year. In Ohio the remarkable growth of the organization can be judged from the fact that local alliances are being organized at the rate of two a day. The National Alliance has chartered thirteen thousand local alliances in states and territories where they had no organization.

After a partial reading of the report of the committee on credentials inquiries of the delegates developed the fact that in consequence of several late additions to the list the document had not been completed. An adjournment was therefore ordered until the document was completed.

Killed by a Falling Beam.

BRAZIL, Ind., Oct. 5.—A man named Cunningham was struck by a falling beam at the Central rolling mill Saturday, and was so badly injured that his death is expected.

AT HARRISON'S TOMB.

A Step Taken Toward the Perpetuation of Tippecanoe's Memory.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—The excursionists to the Harrison memorial celebration at North Bend, O., begun to pour into the Central Union station as early as 7:30 this morning, and as the time for starting approached the three special trains were crowded with all conditions of society. Many went actuated only by patriotic motives and others to get a good bracing day in a country place. There were mothers with their infants, husbands and bachelors, gay damsels and rustic youths, all going to have a good enjoyable October day.

At 8:30 a. m. the First regiment band filed into the station, followed by Battery B, under the command of Capt. Smith. The line of march began at Fourth and Central avenue, and proceeded on board the 8:30 train. The band played "Boulanger March" on the way to the depot. The first train left for Harrison's tomb at 8 and the third train at 9:30.

Governor Foraker was anxiously looked for at the depot, but did not show up. He received a special invitation from the committee and also a private letter from Secretary McClung, but responded to neither invitation. Governor Buckner, of Kentucky, last night telegraphed that he would be detained at Louisville, and so sent regrets. The governors of Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan were expected, but did not arrive.

Congressman Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was on hand. He made a good oration. John Simpkins was at the station, having on his best looks in anticipation of a day from business. Ex-Governor Bishop, with his sunny smiles, was on the first train in good spirits over the promised success of the celebration. Hon. C. E. Brown, W. T. Young, R. R. Stone, S. S. Davis, C. W. Thomas, John S. Conner, G. V. Halliday, were also among those who took early trains.

Killed in a Mine.

BRAZIL, Ind., Oct. 6.—Isaac Taylor, aged twenty-five, was killed in McPherson mine, at this place, by a falling iron cage.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Salient Manner.

Suicided in Court.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 6.—A sickening tragedy was enacted in the circuit court room in this city this morning. Sam Branch was on trial for stealing a watch from Pat Maloney, and at 9 o'clock the jury came into court and announced a verdict of guilty of grand larceny, fixing the punishment at five years in the penitentiary. Then followed a horrible scene. Branch jumped to his feet, with a knife in his right hand, drew it across his throat three times, cutting his windpipe entirely off and severing his right jugular vein. So great was the excitement which followed that the court was compelled to adjourn. Branch claimed to be innocent of the charge against him, and was dead in half an hour after the cutting was done. He leaves a wife and two children.

Nina Van Zandt Jealous.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Nina Van Zandt and August Spies, her alleged proxy husband, had a bitter quarrel in the county jail yesterday. Nina visit the condemned Anarchist daily. When she came yesterday she began to upbraid him for writing to another woman. She had heard that he had written affectionately to the young woman to whom he was engaged before Nina fastened her affections upon him, and whom it is said he still loves better than his erratic proxy wife. Spies is said to have told Nina with much spirit that he would write to whomsoever he pleased, at which there was a grand down-pour of tears. The Anarchist's heart softened then, and he promised to leave his former love alone.

Two Women Indulge in a Fatal Fight.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Oct. 5.—News reaches here to-day that Annie Bronaugh entered Hannah Major's house at Casky the other night and proceeded to break up the furniture, whereupon the latter seized a butcher knife and stabbed her assailant eight times, one blow severing the left arm. The victim will die. The murderess was exonerated by trial.

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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. N. Y. 5-18-c-r-s-one orimf

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PREPARING THE APPEAL.

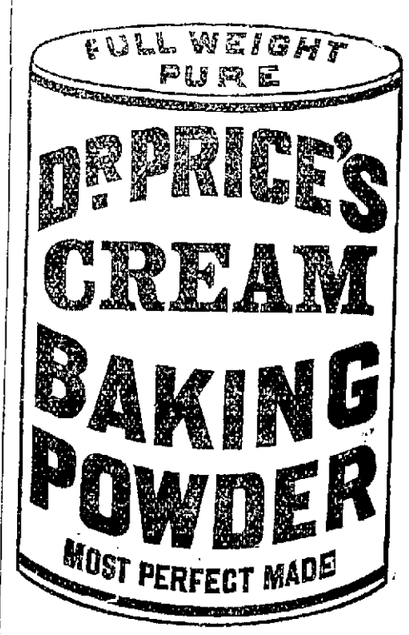
The Work of Transcribing the Voluminous Records of the Anarchists' Case.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Capt. Black and Moses Solomon have begun preparing the petition to the supreme court of the United States for a writ of error in the Anarchists' case. There are only two copies of the record accessible to them. One is on file with the clerk of the Illinois supreme court, and the other is in the state attorney's office here. Mr. Grinnell would prefer that his copy should not leave the office, and so Capt. Black and Mr. Solomon have established themselves in one of Mr. Grinnell's rooms. They fix no date at which their task will be done, but say they will regard themselves fortunate if it is completed within a month.

The other copy of the record at Ottawa is being used to make a transcript, which will be attached to the petition. Mr. Salomon has engaged to have one made for $4,000, and put up $1,500 in advance as a guarantee of good faith. A. A. Snow, chief deputy clerk, came from Ottawa to procure typewriters for the work. Advertisement in the papers brought a large number of them to the criminal court building yesterday. Five are now at work in Ottawa, and he took down fifteen or twenty more with him last night. The work will be pressed with all despatch, and the 2,000,000 words will be written out in ten days. Then Capt. Black and Mr. Solomon will go to New York with the record and finish the preparation of the petition to the supreme court in conjunction with Gen. Pryor. Capt. Black informed a reporter at the statement that he knows the whereabouts of Rudolph Schnaubelt is false. There was a rumor in New York that Mrs. Black had said that her husband was aware of the escaped revolutionist's hiding place; but the story, he, Capt. Black, says, is without foundation. Louis Nebee went to Joliet yesterday to see the place which his brother will probably be compelled to pass the next nine years. "The place," he said, "is thoroughly clean and comfortable. The rooms are well ventilated and well lighted, and I relieved the old father and mother very much when I told them."

The Anarchists in the city are now looking forward to the meetings to be held in favor of the doomed men of Chicago in this and other cities about the middle of the month. Efforts will be made to enlist as many men of prominence among their ranks as possible on that occasion. Gen. Pryor said to a reporter yesterday: "I am very busy on the case, devoting all the time possible to it. We must, of course, have a copy of the record before our appeal can be presented to the United States supreme court, as they will have to refer to it on the points raised by us.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 6.—Capt. William E. Kingsbury, Eleventh United States infantry, died yesterday, aged fifty-one years. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and well known in the west and in military circles.



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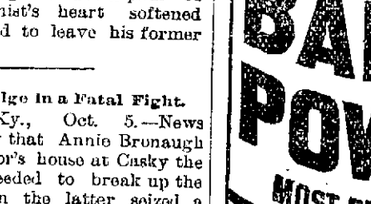

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